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THE W[illegible]
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Keep Your Feet Dry.

Gardiner, No. 60 Fifth street, has the Boots that will do it.

Overcoats. Overcoats, Overcoats.

Grossmayer & Co., No. 4[illegible] Fifth street, have just received one of the most extensive and finest assortments of desirable Overcoats for Men and Boys' wear ever offered to the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the best assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes.

Hygienic Wine.

The most eminent physicians prescribe this invaluable *tonic*. Hygienic Wine is not a secret preparation as shown by the published *formula*. It is really a most delightful tonic, and was endorsed as such, after a careful test, by the most prominent members of the American Medical Association with their signatures. It is made of the finest Sherry, and imported direct from Paris. A single trial will convince you of its superiority. For sale by all leading Druggists. R. E. Sellers & Co., Agents. TTHS

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the best Table Oil in the city.

Parlors Wanted.

A physician is desirous of obtaining the use of a well furnished front and back parlors, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Address M. D., Postoffice Box 646.

St. Charles Hotel, Greenville.

This House is one of the best Hotels in Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., and is kept by Jonathan Hottel. He is well known in that place, having kept the Mansion House for a number of years. He has now bought the St. Charles Hotel and we would recommend the traveling public to stop with him, and our word for it they will be accommodated in the best manner, as Tommy McWilliams, formerly of the St. Charles, in Pittsburgh, and of the Whistler House in Mercer, is clerk, who knows how to wait on his guests.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for all genuine Patent Medicines, at the lowest rates.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Winter Term opens December 6. Apply immediately.

James Onslow.

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these virtuous cities had better see him ere he "lights out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no12-eod-ym

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

The Daily Commercial

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—CORRECTION

In the last paragraph but one of the President's Message the following sentence occurs: "While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it." It should read: "While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not, for some years past, practically insisted upon the opposite doctrine."

* * *

IT has been established that General BANKS was intoxicated, on an occasion in Portland, Maine—a charge that was stoutly denied by him in the late canvass. Perhaps what will occur to most minds is, not that there is anything astonishing in his, but how far is this kind of investigation by the constituents of Representatives going to extend, and how numerous are to be the exposures of this kind? Were the inquiry to become common, we are not so sure that some good would not be done, and progress made towards attaining a Congress of sober men. Since a dissipated man is not fit to represent a sober constituency, why should not the question of fact, as in the case of General BANKS, be raised and inquired into?

Trouble with France Sought.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: The whole course of the President and Secretary of State relating to the Mexican question has convinced all foreign representatives here that both these officials are bent upon forcing a difficulty with Napoleon. These ambassadors have, on the other hand, no doubt of Napoleon's sincerity in the withdrawal of his troops. It has come to light that more than a year ago the plan of creating trouble with France was urged upon Mr. Johnson and Seward by prominent rebels, they giving the opinion that it was the only way of forcing the President's policy upon Congress. Mr. Johnson refrained at that time from taking such a step, though Mr. Seward urged it, but both have gone actively to work in the matter since the elections. A letter just received in semi-official circles from the city of Mexico, written after the departure of Campbell and Sherman was known there, says that Marshal Bazaine stated freely that there was no cause to anticipate trouble with the French authorities from the presence of General Sherman, so convinced were all there that the Emperor was acting in good faith. The principal officers of the French army were speaking very highly of General Sherman's record and seemed pleased at the idea of entertaining him. The same letter, speaking authoritatively and from the personal observation of the writer, states, as a further evidence of the good faith of the Emperor, that in accordance with orders from Marshal Bazaine the destruction of quantities of partially worn military material had begun and the serviceable material was about ready to be shipped.

* * *

A ROYAL MUSICIAN.—A young French composer of talent, M. Leon Roques, very well known in the musical circles of Paris, is about to marry her highness Monkeifayo, eldest daughter of Queen Pomare. It is asserted that he will change his name to Noukaitasika, and presently ascend the throne of his mother-in-law, the sovereign Tahiti, who intends to abdicate in his favor. Noukaitaska is the name of the reigning branch in the oceanic archipelago. *L'Epoque* says of this singular espousal:

"We can only offer our best wishes to our compatriot, who will be able, it would appear, to study the music of the savages and return to France to give the dilettanti of Paris an opera of his composition. The idea is at least original. Everybody will be eager to hear this king, directing his orchestra of blacks and his troupe of singers chosen from among the best talent of his eccentric kingdom."

* * *

THE religious journals of Paris insist strongly that the Pope cannot possibly, with any regard for his safety, remain at Rome after the departure of the French troops. Should His Holiness not resolve to take his departure of his own free will, circumstances, they assert, will speedily either lead to his expulsion. In consequence, those journals not only urge the Holy Father to depart, but affect to look on that course as decided on. Then comes the question, "Where will the Head of the Church go?" And on that point there is the greatest diversity of opinion.

* * *

AMONG the correspondents in Washington this winter, will be four or five lady correspondents, who are to chronicle the gossip of the drawing rooms. One of these ladies, who is to be attached to the staff of the New York *Tribune*, is said to possess rare talents for observation and description, and her letters cannot fail to be interesting.

* * *

NEW INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.—Judge Kelley has prepared an act to create and organize a department, to be called the Department of Internal Revenue. It vests the appointment of the commissioner in the Supreme Court, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice, and allows the commissioner to appoint all his subordinates.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

REPORT
OF THE
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

In conformity with the requirements of law, the Secretary has the honor to make the following report.

In his report under date of the 4th of December, 1865, the Secretary estimated, according to the data furnished him by this Department and by the other Departments, that the expenditures of the Government for the three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, would exceed the receipts, $112,194,947 20. The result was widely different. The receipts exceeded the estimates $89,905,905 44; the expenditures fell short of the estimates $200,529,235 30. The following statement exhibits the items of increase of receipts and decrease of expenditures in comparison with the estimates:

Statement of the estimated and actual receipts and expenditures of the United States from October 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866:

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Ex. rec'pts.
Customs	$100,000,000 00	$132,037,058 55	$32,037,058 55
Lands	500,000 00	532,140 40	32,140 40
Intern rev	175,000,000 00	212,607,927 77	37,607,927 77
Miscellane's	30,000,000 00	48,285,125 90	18,285,125 90
Direct tax		1,943,642 82	1,943,642 82
	305,500,000 00	395,405,905 44	$89,905,905 44
Cash bal'ce Oct 1, 1865	67,158,515 44	67,158,515 44	
	$372,658,515 44	$462,564,420 88	

EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Exc. estim's.
Civil serv	$33,994,052 33	$30,485,500 55	$3,508,551 83
Pens's, Ind.	12,256,790 94	11,061,285 79	1,195,505 15
War Dep't	307,788,750 57	119,080,464 50	188,708,286 07
Navy Dep't	35,000,000 00	26,802,715 31	8,194,283 69
Int pub debt	96,813,868 75	96,894,260 19	
Ded. def int on pub debt			$200,609,626 74 80,391 44
	$484,853,462 64	$284,324,227 34	$200,529,235 30

Recapitulation.

Actual receipts, including cash balance	$462,564,420 88	
Estimated receipts, including cash balance	372,658,515 44	
Excess of receipts over estimates		$89,905,905 44
Estimated expenditures	484,853,462 64	
Actual expenditures	284,324,227 34	
Actual expenditures less than estimated		200,529,235 30
		$290,435,140 74

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

Balance in Treasury, agreeable to warrants, July 1, 1865	$858,309 15	
To which add balance of sundry trust funds not included in the above balance	2,217,732 94	
Making balance, July 1, 1865, including trust fund		$3,076,042 09
Receipts from loans		712,851,554 05
Receipts from customs	179,046,651 58	
Receipts from lands	665,031 03	
Receipts from direct tax	1,974,754 12	
Receipts from internal revenue	309,226,813 42	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	67,119,369 91	
		558,032,620 06
		1,273,960,215 20

EXPENDITURES.

Redemption of public debt	$620,321,725 61	
For the civil service	41,056,961 54	
For pensions and Indians	18,852,416 91	
For the War Department	284,449,701 82	
For the Navy Department	43,324,118 52	
For interest on the public debt	133,067,741 69	
	520,750,940 48	
		$1,141,072,666 09
Leaving a balance in the treasury on the first day of July, 1866		$132,887,549 11

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1866:

Balance in treasury, agreeable to warrants July 1, 1866		$132,887,549 11
Receipts from loans		174,011,622 24
Receipts for customs	50,843,774 24	
Receipts from lands	228,399 72	
Receipts from direct tax	340,454 39	
Receipts from internal revenue	99,166,993 98	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	7,981,764 24	
		158,561,386 57
		465,460,557 92

EXPENDITURES.

For the redemption of the public debt	$243,782,833 41	
For the civil service	11,690,735 44	
For pensions and Indians	11,757,975 66	
For the War Department	13,833,214 63	
For the Navy Department	7,876,669 17	
For interest on the public debt	33,865,399 99	
		323,041,768 73
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first day of October, 1866, of		$142,418,789 19

The following statement exhibits the items of increase and decrease of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

Amount of public debt, June 30, 1865	$2,682,593,026 53	
Amount of cash in Treasury	858,309 15	
Amount of public debt, June 30, 1865, less cash in Treasury		$2,681,734,717 38
Amount of public debt, June 30, 1866	$2,783,425,879 21	
Amount of cash in Treasury	132,887,549 11	
Amount of public debt, June 30, 1866, less cash in Treasury		2,650,538,330 10
Net decrease		31,196,387 28

This decrease was caused as follows, by payment and increase of cash in Treasury:

Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842	$116,139 77	
Treasury notes, 6 per cent., acts December 23, 1857, and March 2, 1861	2,200 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act September 9, 1850, (Texas indemnity)	283,000 00	
Treasury notes, 7 30, act July 17, 1861	389,750 00	
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent., act March 1, 1862	89,331,000 00	
Treasury notes, 5 per ct., one and two year, act March 3, 1863	28,884,480 00	
Compound interest notes, 6 per ct., act June 30, 1864	34,748,940 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act March 3, 1864	1,551,000 00	
United States notes, acts July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862	200,441 00	
United States notes, acts February 25, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863	32,068,700 00	
Postal currency, act July 17, 1862	2,854,707 88	
Cash in Treasury, increased	132,029,239 96	
Gross decrease		$432,525,658 61

From which deduct for increase, by—

Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, issued to Central Pacific Railroad Company, &c., interest payable in lawful money		$ 4,784,000 00	
Treasury notes, 7-30, acts June 30 1864, and March 3 1865, interest payable in lawful money		134,641,150 00	
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent., acts July 11, 1862, and June 30, 1864		32,459,135 25	
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863		10,713,180 00	
Fractional currency, act March 3, 1863		4,949,756 08	
Bonds, 6 per ct., July 17, 1861	$ 146,050 00		
Bonds, 6 per ct., March 3, 1864	3,882,500 00		
Bonds, 6 per ct., June 30, 1864	8,211,000 00		
Bonds, 6 per ct., March 3, 1865	102,542,500 00		
		115,782,050 00	
			401,329,271 33
Net decrease			31,196,387 28

The following statement exhibits the items of increase and decrease of the public debt for the four months from June 30, 1866, to October 31, 1866:

Amount of public debt, June 30, 1866	$2,783,425,879 21	
Amount of cash in Treasury	132,887,549 11	
Amount of public debt, June 30, 1866, less cash in Treasury		$2,650,538,330 10
Amount of public debt, Oct. 31, 1866	$2,681,636,966 34	
Add amount of old funded and unfunded debt included in debt of June 30, 1866, not in statement	114,115 48	
	2,681,751,081 82	
Amount of cash in Treasury	130,326,960 62	
Amount of public debt, October 31, 1866, less cash in Treasury		$2,551,424,121 20
Net decrease		$99,114,208 90

Which decrease was caused as follows, by payments:

Bonds, 6 per cent, act July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842	$14,500 00	
Bonds 6 per cent, act January 28, 1847	1,672,450 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent, act March 31, 1848	617,400 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent, act September 9, 1850, (Texas indemnity)	175,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent, act March 3, 1864, (Ten-forties)	149,750 00	
		2,629,100 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent, acts December 23, 1857 and March 2, 1861		6,150 00
Temporary loan, 4, 5, and 6 per cent, acts February 25, March 17, July 11, 1862, and June 30, 1864		75,172,997 76
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent, acts March 1, 1862, and March 3, 1863		26,260,300 00
Treasury notes, 5 per cent, one and two year, act March 3, 1863		500,000 00
Treasury notes, 7 30, act July 17, 1861		11,200 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent, act June 30, 1864		10,500,000 00
Treasury notes, 7 30, acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865		82,237,250 00
United States notes, acts July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862		3,304 00
United States notes, acts February 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863		10,691,779 00
Postal currency, act July 17, 1862		691,031 75
Gross decrease		208,652,312 51

From which deduct for increase of debt and decrease of cash in Treasury:

Bonds, 6 per cent., act July 17, 1861	$7,050 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 3, 1865	101,736,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent, acts July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, issued to Central Pacific R. R. Co., &c., interest payable in lawful money	3,540,000 00	
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863	183,800 00	
Fractional currency, acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	1,208,165 12	
Cash in Treasury, decreased	2,560,588 49	
		109,538,103 61
Net decrease		$99,114,208 90

The following statement exhibits the items of increase and decrease of the public debt from the highest point, August 31, 1865, to October 31, 1866:

Am't of p'blic debt Aug. 31, 1865 as per statement	$2,845,907,626 56	
Am't of old funded and unf'd'd debt	114,115 48	
		2,846,021,742 04
Amount of cash in Treasury		88,218,055 13
Amount of public debt Aug. 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury		2,757,803,686 91
Am't of p'blic debt Oct 31, 1866, as per statement	2,681,636,966 34	
Am't of old funded and unf'd'd debt	114,115 48	
		2,681,751,081 82
Amount of cash in Treasury		130,326,960 62
Amount of public debt, Oct. 31, 1866, less cash in Treasury		2,551,424,121 20
Net decrease		206,379,565 71

Which decrease was caused as follows by payments and increase of cash in the Treasury:

Bonds, 6 per cent., act January 28, 1847	$1,672,450 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842	141,039 77	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 31, 1848	617,400 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act March 3, 1864	1,700,750 00	
Bonds, 5 per cent., act September 9, 1850, (Texas indemnity)	455,000 00	
Treasury notes, 6 per cent., acts December 23, 1857, and March 2, 1861	8,200 00	
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent., acts February 25, 1862, and June 30, 1864	62,146,714 27	
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent., acts March 1, 1862, and March 3, 1863	84,911,000 00	
Treasury notes, 5 per cent., one and two years, act March 3, 1863	31,000,000 00	
Treasury notes, 7-30 act July 17, 1861	298,100 00	
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent., act June 30, 1864	63,512,020 00	
Treasury notes, 7-30, act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	105,985,700 00	
United States notes, acts July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862	134,610 00	
United States notes, acts February 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863	42,830,174 00	
Postal currency, act July 17, 1862	3,029,739 63	
Suspended requisitions	2,111,000 00	
	405,553,897 67	
Increase of cash in Treasury	42,108,905 49	
Gross decrease		$447,662,803 16

From which deduct for increase—

Bonds 6 per cent., acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	$ 114,750 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act March 3, 1864	3,882,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., act June 30, 1864	8,211,000 00	
Bonds 6 per cent., act March 3, 1865	205,281,000 00	
Bonds, 6 per cent., acts July 1 1862, and July 2, 1864, issued to Central Pacific Railroad Company, &c., interest payable in lawful money	8,624,000 00	
Fractional currency, acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	4,273,007 45	
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863	10,896,980 00	
		$241,283,237 45
Net decrease		$206,379,565 71

These statements are in the highest degree encouraging. They are conclusive evidence of the greatness of our resources, and they clearly indicate the patience of the people under self-imposed burdens, and their unwillingness that this debt should be a perpetual incumbrance upon the country.

It is not expected, nor is it perhaps desirable, that the same rate of reduction should be continued. A considerable diminution of taxes was effected by the amendments of the Internal Revenue law, at the last session of Congress. A further diminution of internal taxes, and a modification of the tariff, which will doubtless lead to a reduction of customs duties on many articles, will be required, in order that production may be increased and new life infused into certain branches of industry that are now languishing under the burdens which have been imposed upon them. But, after the proper and necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenues will doubtless be sufficient, if the Government shall be economically administered, to pay the current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and reduce the principal at the rate of from four to five millions per month. In order that this may be done, however, there must be no additional donations to railroads; no payments but in the fulfillment of contracts, and no unnecessary expenditure of money for any purpose whatever. With proper economy in all the departments of the Government, the debt can be paid by the generation that created it, if wise and equal revenue laws shall be enacted and continued by Congress, and these laws are faithfully enforced by the officers charged with their execution. That it is the will of the people that it should be paid, and not perpetuated, is clearly indicated by the favor with which its rapid reduction during the past year has been regarded. The idea that a national debt can be anything else than a burden, in which there are some compensations, but still a burden, a mortgage upon the property and industry of the people—is fortunately not an American idea. In countries in which the public expenditures are so heavy or the resources are so small that no reduction of their public debts is practicable, and where national securities become monopolized capital in the hands of monied aristocracies, who not only absorb the means, but give direction to the sentiment of the people, public debts may be regarded as public blessings; but no such fallacy will ever be countenanced by the free and intelligent people of the United States.

Nothing in our history has created so much surprise, both at home and abroad, as the reduction of our national debt. The wonder excited by the rapidity with which it was created is greatly exceeded by the admiration of the resolution of the tax-payers themselves that it shall be speedily extinguished. The conviction is becoming fastened upon the popular mind that it is important—for economy in the national expenses, for the maintenance of a true democracy in the administration of the Government, for the cause of good morals and of public virtue—that the policy of a steady annual reduction of the debt should be definitely and inexorably established. Nothing short of this, and that economy in the national expenditures which will render it practicable, will reconcile the people to the burdens of taxation. A national debt must ever be a severe strain upon republican institutions, and ours should not be subject to it one day longer than is necessary. To the perpetuation of the existing debt of the United States there are also, it may be proper to remark, serious objections growing out of the circumstances under which it was created. Although incurred in a great struggle for the preservation of the Government, and therefore especially sacred in its character, its burdens are to be shared by those to whom it is a reminder of humiliation and defeat. It is exceedingly desirable that this, with other causes of heartburnings and alienation, should be removed as rapidly as possible, and that all should disappear with the present generation, so that there may be nothing in the future to prevent that unity and good feeling between the sections which are necessary for true national prosperity.

The Secretary regrets, notwithstanding the large reduction of the national debt, and the satisfactory condition, in other respects, of the National Treasury, that little progress has been made since his last report toward specie payments. The views presented by him in that report, although indorsed in the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote, were not sustained by corresponding legislation. Instead of being authorized to reduce the paper circulation of the country, according to his recommendations, the amount of United States notes which he was permitted to retire was limited to $10,000,000 for the six months ending October 12, and to $4,000,000 per month thereafter. In the mean time, the reduction of these notes and of the notes of the State Banks, has been nearly balanced by the increase of the circulation of the National Banks; and specie commands about the same premium it did when the last Treasury report was prepared. Having been thus prevented from taking the first important step towards a return to specie payments, the Secretary has mainly directed his attention to measures looking to an increase of efficiency in the collection of the revenues, to the conversion of interest-bearing notes into five-twenty bonds, and to a reduction of the public debt. What has been accomplished in these respects, and is not already understood by the country, is explained elsewhere in this report. The Secretary has also deemed it to be his duty to use such means, within his control, as were, in his judgment, best calculated to keep the business of the country as steady as possible, while conducted on the uncertain basis of an irredeemable currency. To accomplish this, he has thought it necessary to hold a handsome reserve of coin in the Treasury. For doing so he has been criticised by very intelligent persons, some of whom have condemned the policy as involving a heavy loss to the country, in the way of interest; others have objected to it as a failure on his part to avail himself of means within his control for reducing the price of coin, and thus approximating specie payments; on the contrary, not a few have pronounced all sales of gold by the Government unwise, on the theory that if the coin received from customs, and not required for the payment of interest, should be permitted to accumulate until it should reach about the same proportion to the outstanding United States notes that, in former days, the coin in the vaults of well-managed banking institutions sustained to their immediate liabilities, specie payments might be resumed, without a reduction of the currency, and without regard to the condition of trade between the United States and other nations.

Under these circumstances, feeling sensible of the great responsibility of his position, the Secretary has deemed it safer and better for the country, to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, carefully regarding the condition of the markets and of the Treasury, rather than to take his direction from those who, however intelligent and able, were under no official obligations to the Government, and might be less accurately advised in regard to the actual state of its financial affairs. He has regarded a steady market as of more importance to the people than the saving of few million of dollars in the way of interest; and observation and experience have assured him that, in order to secure this steadiness in any considerable degree, while business is conducted on a paper basis, there must be power in the Treasury to prevent successful combinations to bring about fluctuations for purely speculative purposes. He has also been clear in his convictions that specie payments are not to be restored by an accumulation of coin in the Treasury, to be paid out at a future day in the redemption of Government obligations; but rather by quickened industry, increased productions, and lower prices, which can alone make the United States what they ought to be—a creditor and not a debtor nation. These views explain the course that has been pursued with the gold which, during his administration of the Department, has come into the Treasury. He has permitted it to accumulate when the use or the sale of it was not necessary for paying Government obligations, or to prevent commercial panics, or successful combinations against the national credit; and he has sold whenever sales were necessary to supply the Treasury with currency, to ward off financial crises, or to save the paper circulation of the country, as far as practicable, from unnecessary and damaging depreciation. For making sales he alone is responsible. If, in conducting them, any favoritism has been shown, or if the interests of any particular class have been especially regarded it has been without his knowledge, and in violation of his instructions. He has not the slightest reason to suppose, however, that they have not been conducted honestly, fairly and judiciously.

It may be hardly necessary for the Secretary to remark that his opinions have undergone no change in regard to the importance of a restoration of the specie standard, or the means necessary to effect it. He trusts, however, that he has not been understood as entertaining the opinion that a reduction of the currency would of itself necessarily bring about specie payments, although the chief and essential means to effect the desired result. He regards a redundant legal tender currency as the prime cause of our financial difficulties, and a curtailment thereof indispensable to an increase of labor and a reduction of prices, to an augmentation of exports and a diminution of imports, which alone will place the trade between the United States and other nations on an equal and satisfactory footing.

In order that his views on this point may not be misapprehended, the Secretary trusts that he will be pardoned for referring (even at the risk of a repetition of what he has heretofore presented in other communications to Congress and in other ways to the country) to certain laws, well understood, but too often disregarded, which regulate international trade and control the movements of coin. We have traveled so far from the specie standard, and are so blinded in regard to our actual financial condition and our relations with other countries, by an inflated and irredeemable currency, and by the exportation of our securities, that frequent recurrence to inexorable commercial and financial laws is necessary.

Ever since the trade commenced between the people of different nations, gold and silver have been the only reliable and recognized measure of value and medium of exchanges. While in their internal trade other representatives of value have, to a greater or less extent, been used by all nations, money made of these metals has been pronounced by the judgment of the world the only currency possessing the attributes necessary for a uniform and universal circulating medium. From this judgment there is no appeal. Not only is it the true and universally acknowledged measure of value and medium of exchanges, but by its regulating flow, it indicates the condition and the results of trade between different nations. Water does not more naturally seek a level, than does specie flow from one nation to another for the payment of balances created by an unequal exchange of commodities. Trade between nations is generally and chiefly conducted by an exchange of their productions; but as these exchanges are never exactly equal, there are constantly occurring balances to be paid in something else; and, in their payment, nothing but the precious metals is a legal tender. It is this necessity for paying balances in coin which regulates the trade of nations. It is this great commercial and financial law which makes the nation that sells more than it buys, the creditor nation, and the nation that buys more than it sells, the debtor nation, and recognizes no medium but coin in the payment of balances, that determines the question of the ability of the United States to resume and maintain specie payments. If the balance is in our favor, or if not in our favor, if the balance against us is so small that it can be paid without an exhausting drain upon our precious metals, specie payments can at once be resumed. Such, unfortunately, is not the fact. Notwithstanding our heavy exports during the past year, (that of cotton having been 650,572,820 pounds, or nearly 1,600,000 bales, a quantity greater than our entire crop of the present year,) the United States are largely a debtor to Europe.

A few facts will put us right on this point. Between the year 1848, when gold was first discovered in California, and the first of July, 1866, the product of the gold and silver mines of the United States was about $1,100,000,000, nearly all of which has gone into the world's general stock; and it is not probable that the amount of gold and silver now in the United States is very much larger than it was eighteen years ago.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the United States imported:

Foreign merchandise free of duty	$58,801,759	
Foreign merchandise paying duty	368,508,051	
		427,309,810

Of foreign merchandise there was re-exported:

Free of duty	$4,907,157	
Dutiable	9,434,263	
Total (mixed gold and currency value)	14,341,420	
Which, reduced to currency value, was equal to		$10,263,233
Total net imports foreign merchandise, valued in gold		417,046,577
Imports specie	10,329,156	
Of which there was re-exported	3,400,617	
Net imports, specie		6,928,459
Total net imports, foreign merchandise and specie		423,975,036
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the United States exported domestic merchandise, currency value, $468,040,903, reduced to gold value	333,322,085	
Specie exported	82,643,374	
Total domestic exports, valued in gold		415,965,459
Apparent balance of trade, valued in gold		8,009,577

But these figures, taken from the reports of the custom-houses, do not present the whole truth. For many years there has been a systematic under-valuation of foreign merchandise imported into the United States, and large amounts have been smuggled into the country along our extended sea-coasts and frontiers. To make up for under-valuations and smuggling, and for cost of transportation paid to foreign shipowners, twenty per cent. at least should be added to the imports, which would make the balance for the past year against the United States nearly $100,000,000. It is evident that the balances have been largely against the United States for some years past, whatever may have been the custom-house returns. On no other ground can the fact be accounted for, that a very large amount of American bonds is now held in Europe which are estimated as follows, to wit:

United States bonds	$350,000,000
State and municipal bonds	150,000,000
Railroad and other stocks and bonds	100,000,000
	$600,000,000

It is evident, from these figures, that the balances are against us, and, chiefly by the exportation of our Government bonds, are being temporarily and improvidently arranged; temporarily, because a large portion of these bonds have been bought on speculation, and will be likely to be returned whenever financial troubles in the countries in which they are held shall make it necessary for the holders to realize upon them, or whenever satisfactory profits can be made by returning them, which will be when they nearly approach their par value in coin; improvidently, because they are being purchased at very low prices, and because their exportation stimulates imports, and thus cripples home industry. Nothing is more certain than the fact that there can be no permanent resumption of specie payments in the United States until the balances between them and other nations shall be made easy by an exportation of commodities, including the products of the mines, equal at least to our importations, and until provision shall be made for returning bonds, or for preventing their return at unpropitious times. This state of things, it is conceived, cannot be effected without a change in our financial policy.

There being but one universally recognized measure of value, and that being a value in itself, costing what it represents in the labor which is required to obtain it, the nation that adopts, either from choice or temporary necessity, an inferior standard, violates the financial law of the world and inevitably suffers for its violation. An irredeemable, and consequently depreciated currency, drives out of circulation the currency superior to itself; and if made by law a legal tender, while its real value is not thereby enhanced, it becomes a false and demoralizing standard, under the influence of which prices advance in a ratio disproportioned even to its actual depreciation. Very different from this is that gradual, healthy and general advance of prices which is the effect of the increase of the precious metals. The coin which is obtained in the gold and silver producing districts, although it first affects prices within such districts, following the course of trade, and in obedience to its laws soon finds its way to other countries, and becomes a part of the common stock of the nations, which, increasing in amount by the regular product of the mines, and in activity by the growing demands of commerce, advances the price of labor and commodities throughout the commercial world. Thus, the products of the American, Australian, and Russian mines tend first to advance prices in their respective localities, but the operation of trade soon distributes these products, and enterprise everywhere feels and responds to the increase of the universal measure of value. All this is healthful, because slow, permanent and universal. The coin produced in any country will be retained there no longer than its productions and sales keep the balance of trade in its favor. As soon as it becomes cheaper (if this word can be properly used in regard to the standard of value) in the country in which it is produced than in other accessible countries, or rather when it will purchase more in other countries (adding interest, the cost of transportation, duties, and other necessary expenses) than in that in which it is produced, or when it is required to pay balances to other countries, it flows to them by a law as regular and as certain as gravitation. Hence, although the precious metals are produced in considerable quantities in but a few countries, they affect the prices in all. Not so with a paper currency, which is local in its use and in its influence. Its advantages, when convertible, are admitted; for, if convertible, although it swells the volume of currency, it rather increases enterprise than prices. Its convertibility prevents expansion, while its larger volume gives impetus to trade and creates greater demand for labor. But when a paper currency is an inconvertible currency, and especially when, being so, it is made by the sovereign power a legal tender, it becomes prolific of mischief. Then specie becomes demonetized, and trade is uncertain in its results, because the basis is fluctuating; then prices advance as the volume of currency increases, and require as they advance further additions to the circulating medium; then speculation becomes rife, and "the few are enriched at the expense of the many;" then industry declines, and extravagance is wanton; then, with a diminution of products, and consequently of exports, there is an increase of imports, and higher tariffs are required on account of the general expansion, to which they, in turn, give new stimulus and support, while the protection intended to be given by them to home industry is in a great measure rendered inoperative by the expansion. This, notwithstanding our large revenues and the prosperity of many branches of industry, is substantially the condition of the United States, and the important question arises, what are the remedies?

With entire deference to Congress, the Secretary suggests that they are to be found—

First. In compelling the National Banks to redeem their notes at the Atlantic cities, or, what would be better, at a single city.

Second. In a curtailment of the currency to the amount required by legitimate and healthful trade.

Third. In a careful revision of the tariff, for the purpose of harmonizing it with our internal taxes—removing the oppressive burdens now imposed upon certain branches of industry, and relieving altogether, or greatly relieving, raw materials from taxes, in order that the product of labor may be enhanced and production and exportation increased.

Fourth. In the issue of bonds, payable in not over twenty years and bearing interest at the rate of not over five per cent., payable in England or Germany, to an amount sufficient to absorb the six per cent. bonds now held in Europe, and to meet the demand there for actual and permanent investment; and—

Fifth. In the rehabilitation of the Southern States.

First. The utility of compelling National Banks to redeem their notes at commercial centers, as well as at their own counters, is apparent. The object of Congress, in the establishment of the National Banking System, was to furnish the people with a solvent currency of uniform value throughout the United States. The solvency of the notes of the National Banks is secured by a deposit of bonds with the Treasurer at Washington; but, as the banks are scattered throughout the country, and many of them are in places difficult of access, a redemption of their notes at their respective counters is not all that is required to make them throughout the United States a par circulation. It is true that the notes of all National Banks are receivable for all public dues, except duties upon imports, and must be paid by the Treasurer in case the Banks which issued are unable to redeem them, but it will not be claimed that the notes of banks, although perfectly solvent, but situated in interior towns, are practically as valuable as the notes of banks in the seaboard cities.

It may be urged that, to compel remote banks thus to redeem, would be a hardship; but as very few well managed banking institutions in the United States fail to keep accounts and balances in some of the Atlantic cities this hardship would be found, upon trial, to be imaginary rather than real. But if it should be a hardship, it would be a necessary one, and the interests of the banks must bend to the interests of the people; besides, without *such* redemption, there will be practically none at all, at least until specie payments are resumed; and when there are no redemptions, there is always a constant tendency to inflation and illegitimate banking. The frequent and regular return of their notes is needed to keep the business of the banks in a healthy condition, and thus invariably proves no less advantageous to the stockholders than to the public. Unless the banks shall be compelled to redeem in United States notes, many of them will neither lend their influence in favor of a return to specie payments, nor be prepared for them when without their agency specie payments shall be brought about. If the determination of the question was left to the Secretary, all the banks would be required to redeem in New York, the acknowledged commercial metropolis of the Union. The designation of that city as the redeeming point for all national banks would not only give absolute uniformity to their circulation, but would so facilitate the assorting and returning of notes that practical and general redemption would be enforced. It is certain that this will not be done under the existing provisions of the law; it is not certain that it will be, unless all Banks shall be compelled to redeem at a single point. This might be objected to by the Banks in other Atlantic cities on the ground that it would aggrandize New York at their expense. But New York is already the financial and commercial emporium of the Union. Most of the interior Banks keep their chief balances in that city, because they are more available and valuable there than elsewhere, and in compelling all the Banks to redeem at the metropolis of trade, Congress would be only yielding to an unwritten but controlling law to which statutes should conform. The course of trade compels, and will compel, those National Banks whose business is based upon the products of the country (and these must always constitute a majority) to keep their chief balances in New York, whether they redeem there or not. If exchange between that city and other cities should be in favor of the latter, the redemption by their Banks would be made at their own counters, and no sacrifice but that of local pride would be involved in their being required by law to redeem at the common center. When New York shall be a debtor city to Boston and Philadelphia, the notes of the Boston and Philadelphia Banks will go home, and not to New York for payment. What is required is an active, regular and actual redemption of the notes of all the National Banks. To effect this, local pride should be sacrificed and minor interests should be disregarded. What is said upon this subject by the Acting Controller of the Currency is fully indorsed.

The second remedy suggested is a curtailment of the currency.

The views of the Secretary upon the question of a reduction of the currency have been so frequently expressed, that it is only necessary now to consider whether the curtailment should be of the United States notes or of the notes of the National Banks. On this subject his opinions have undergone no change since he communicated them in his reports as Comptroller of the Currency. Banks of issue, organized under State laws, have been in existence ever since the formation of the Government. By the decisions of the highest tribunals of the country their constitutionality has been affirmed, and they have become so interwoven with the business of the country, and such large investments have been made in them, that their destruction would involve consequences of a very serious character. Whether or not the country would have been more prosperous without them—whether the stimulus they have given to enterprise and the facilities they have extended to trade have or have not been counterbalanced by the artificial prices which they have created, and the actual losses which they have sustained by the crisis they have occasioned, and by their suspensions and failures—it is too late to consider. When the National Currency Act was passed by Congress, State Banks were in full operation, and not less than four hundred millions of dollars were invested in them as capital. In some States, by judicious legislation and careful management, they had afforded a local circulation satisfactory and safe. In other States, where no reliable security, or insufficient security, had been required for the protection of the public, and their management had been confided to incompetent or dishonest hands, there had been numerous failures, and heavy losses had been sustained by the holders of their notes.

Soon after the commencement of the rebellion it became apparent that a heavy national debt was to be created, the interest and principal of which could only be paid by a general system of internal taxes, involving a necessity for a circulating medium equal in value throughout the country, and safe for the Government to receive in payment of dues. This subject, of course, demanded and received the earnest and careful consideration of the distinguished gentleman at that time the financial minister of the Government, who caused to be prepared and submitted to Congress a bill "to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which, after having been carefully considered and thoroughly discussed, became a law on the 25th of February, 1863. Prior to the passage of this act, issues by the Government had been authorized, and a large amount of Government notes had been put into circulation. But there is nothing in the acts authorizing their issue, or in the communications of the Secretary, or in the discussions in Congress, to justify the opinion that they were intended to be a permanent circulation. On the contrary, the provisions in the law for their conversion into bonds, and the arguments of the advocates of their issue, afford ample evidence that they were regarded as merely temporary, and justifiable only by an emergency which it was supposed nothing else could so adequately meet. Had it been proposed that these notes should be a permanent circulation and take the place of Bank notes, there is good reason to suppose that the proposition would have had few, if any, advocates. Nor was the National banking system prepared by its author, nor adopted by Congress to destroy the State Banks, nor to divert capital *from* banking, but rather to compel all banking institutions issuing notes as money to secure them, beyond any conceivable contingency, by deposits with the Treasurer of the United States; thus, without the agency of a National Bank, providing a national currency which would save the Government and people from losses, of which there was constant danger, from a local and unsecured circulation. The national banking system was intended, while not invading the rights of the States, nor damaging private interests, to furnish the people with a permanent paper circulation. The United States notes were intended to meet a temporary emergency, and to be retired when the emergency had passed.

The present Secretary was not the advocate of the National Banking System, and claims only the credit of having used his best efforts, as Comptroller, to put it into successful operation. But he has no hesitation in pronouncing it a vast improvement upon the systems which it superseded, and one admirably adapted to our peculiar form of Government. There are substantial objections to all banks of issue, and if none existed in the United States, it might be very questionable if any should be introduced; but having taken the place of the State Banks, and furnishing as they do a circulation as free from objection as any that is likely to be provided, the Secretary is of the opinion that the National Banks should be sustained, and that the paper circulation of the country should be reduced, not by compelling them to retire their notes, but by the withdrawal of the United States notes.

The Secretary is not unmindful of the saving of interest which results to the Government by the use of its own currency, nor of the favor with which this currency is regarded by the people; but all considerations of this nature are more than counter balanced by the discredit which attaches to the Government by failing to pay its notes according to their tenor, by the bad influence of this voluntary discredit upon the public morals, and the wide departure which a continued issue of legal tender notes involves, from past usages, if not from the teachings of the Constitution itself. The Government cannot exercise powers not conferred by its organic law or necessary for its own preservation, nor dishonor its own engagements when able to meet them, without either shocking or demoralizing the sentiment of the people; and the fact that the indefinite continuance of the circulation of an inconvertible but still legal-tender currency is so generally advocated, indicates how far we have wandered from old landmarks both in finance and ethics. The views of the Secretary on this point were so fully expressed in his former report that it is not necessary to restate them. It is sufficient to say that his opinions are unchanged, and that reflection and observation during the past year have assured him of their correctness. Anxious as he is to lighten the public burdens and reduce the public debt, he does not hesitate to advise that these notes be withdrawn from circulation, and that the furnishing of what paper currency may be required be left to corporations, under existing laws and such amendments of these laws as experience may dictate for the better protection and advancement of the public interest. How rapidly they may be retired must depend upon the effect which contraction may have upon business and industry, and can be better determined as the work progresses. The reduction could probably be increased from four millions per month, as contemplated by the act of April 12th, 1866, to six millions per month for the present fiscal year, and to ten millions per month thereafter, without preventing a steady conversion of the interest-bearing notes into bonds, or injuriously affecting legitimate business. No determinate scale of reduction would, however, in the present condition of our affairs, be advisable. The policy of contracting the circulation of Government notes should be definitely and unchangeably established, and the process should go on just as rapidly as possible without producing a financial crisis or seriously embarrassing those branches of industry and trade upon which our revenues are dependent. There is a great adaptability in the business of the United States, and it will easily accommodate itself to any policy which the Government may adopt. That the policy indicated is the true and safe one, the Secretary is thoroughly convinced. If it shall not be speedily adopted and rigidly but judiciously enforced, severe financial troubles are in store for us.

The Secretary cordially approves what is said by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency, in his report, in regard to the importance of furnishing the people of the South with the bank note circulation which their business may require, and agrees with him in the opinion which he expresses of the beneficial results, political, financial and social, to be effected by the organization of National Banks in the Southern States, but he cannot recommend an increase in the bank note circulation of the country beyond three hundred millions of dollars, and hopes that the necessities of those States may be supplied rather by a reduction of the amount awarded to other States, than by an increase of the volume of currency.

The third remedy suggested is a revision of the tariff for the purpose of harmonizing it with internal taxes, a reduction of taxes upon raw material, &c., &c.

The 66th section of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, &c.," approved July 13, 1866, provides: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his Department, who shall be styled 'Special Commissioner of the Revenue,' whose office shall terminate in four years from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. It shall be the duty of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to inquire into all the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the revenue; the relation of foreign trade to domestic industry; the mutual adjustment of the systems of taxation by customs and excise, with the view of insuring the requisite revenue with the least disturbance or inconvenience to the progress of industry and the development of the resources of the country; and to inquire, from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, into the manner in which officers charged with the administration and collection of the revenues perform their duties. And the said Special Commissioner of the Revenue shall, from time to time, report through the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, either in the form of a bill or otherwise, such modifications of the rates of taxation, or of the methods of collecting the revenues, and such other facts pertaining to the trade, industry, commerce, or taxation of the country, as he may find, by actual observation of the operation of the law, to be conducive to the public interest."

On the 16th of July last Mr. David A. Wells was appointed Special Commissioner of the Revenue, under the authority above recited, and he was instructed to proceed at once to perform the contemplated work, giving his chief attention to the tariff, with the view of ascertaining what modifications are required to adjust it to the system of internal taxes, stimulate industry, and make labor more productive.

The ability displayed by Mr. Wells in the performance of his duties as one of the Commissioners for the revision of the internal revenue laws, and the heartiness with which he is prosecuting his investigations, give the best assurance that he will perform the work in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to Congress and the people. The Secretary addressed to him on the fourteenth day of September, 1866, a letter, from which the following is extracted:

"In view of the fact that the revision of the tariff is certain to engage the attention of Congress, at its next session, I consider it especially desirable that the Treasury Department should be prepared to furnish as much information pertinent to the subject as can be obtained and collected within the limited time available for the necessary investigations. You are, therefore, hereby requested to give the subject of the revision of the tariff especial attention, and to report a bill which, if approved by Congress, will be a substitute for all acts imposing customs duties, and which will render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical, and effective.

"In the discharge of this duty, you will consider the necessity of providing for a large, certain and permanent revenue, recollecting the fact that the existing tariff has proved most effective in this direction. You will, therefore, endeavor, first, to secure for the Government a revenue commensurate with its necessities; and, secondly, to propose such modifications of the tariff laws now in force as will better adjust and equalize the duties upon foreign imports with the internal taxes upon home productions. If this last result can be obtained without detriment to the revenue, by reducing taxation upon raw materials and the machinery of home productions, rather than by increasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the cost of production and increasing the purchasing power of wages, greatly promote the interests of the whole country."

There is no subject which has in times past provoked so much discussion, and in regard to which opinions have differed so widely, as the tariff. It has been a standing matter of sectional and political strife for nearly half a century, and the sentiment of the people in regard to it is still quite as much divided as when the discussion of it commenced. Always a complex and difficult question, it is particularly so at the present time. Prior to the rebellion it had no relation to internal taxes, for this form of federal taxation was then unknown to our people. It had little connection with the currency, for, until the year 1862, although the banks had repeatedly suspended specie payments, specie was the only legally recognized standard of value in the United States. Now the question of the tariff is to be considered in connection with a permanent system of internal taxes and a depreciated but it is hoped a temporary legal-tender currency. It is obvious that a scale of duties upon imports which might have been sufficient, judicious and beneficial when there were no internal federal taxes and business was conducted upon a specie basis, may be insufficient, injudicious and injurious now. A large revenue is at present indispensable for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, the interest upon the public debt, and for a gradual and regular reduction of the principal. Free trade, although in accord with the principles of the Government and the instincts of the people, cannot be adopted as a policy as long as the public debt exists in anything like its present magnitude. The long-hoped-for period when there shall be no legal obstructions to a free exchange of commodities between the United States and other countries is still far in the future. Duties upon imports are not only necessary for revenue, but also for the protection of those home interests upon which heavy internal taxes are to be assessed. The question now before the country is therefore one of adaptation, rather than principle. How shall the necessary revenue be raised under a system of internal and external taxes without sustaining monopolies, without repressing industry, without discouraging enterprise, without oppressing labor? In other words, how shall the revenue be raised in a manner the least oppressive to the people, without checking the prosperity and growth of the country? The Secretary is not disposed to discuss the question in this report. This will, it is expected, be done elaborately and thoroughly in the report of the Commissioner. He desires, however, to call attention to a few important facts in regard to some branches of business in the United States, the consideration of which may tend to give a proper direction to the public mind upon a question so absorbing and important.

No single interest in the United States, fostered although it may be by legislation, can long prosper at the expense of other great interests. Nor can any important interests be crushed by unwise or unequal laws, without other interests being thereby prejudiced. For illustration: the people of the United States are naturally a commercial and maritime people—fond of adventure, bold, enterprising, persistent. Now, the disagreeable fact must be admitted, that, with unequalled facilities for obtaining the materials, and with acknowledged skill in ship building—with thousands of miles of sea coast, indented with the finest harbors in the world—with surplus products that require in their exportation a large and increasing tonnage—we can neither profitably build ships nor successfully compete with English ships in the transportation of our own productions. Twenty years ago it was anticipated that ere this the United States would be the first maritime power in the world. Contrary to our anticipations our foreign commerce has declined nearly fifty per cent within the last six years. The tonnage of American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade which entered United States ports was—

In 1860	5,921,285 tons.
In 1865	2,943,661 "
In 1866	3,372,060 "

The tonnage of such vessels which were cleared from the United States was—

In 1860	6,165,924 tons.
In 1865	3,025,134 "
In 1866	3,383,176 "

The tonnage of foreign vessels which entered our ports was:

In 1860	2,353,911 tons.
In 1865	3,216,967 "
In 1866	4,410,424 "

The tonnage of foreign vessels which were cleared was:

In 1860	2,624,005 tons.
In 1865	3,595,123 "
In 1866	4,438,384 "

It is true that a large proportion of this diminution of shipping and ship building was the effect of the war. The great destruction of merchant vessels by rebel cruisers not only induced sales to neutrals, but discouraged building. After the war, however, the scarcity of American vessels ought to have produced, and, but for a redundant currency and high taxes, would have produced activity in our ship yards, and a rapid increase of tonnage; but this has not been the case. The prices of labor and materials are so high that ship building cannot be made profitable in the United States, and many of our ship yards are being practically transferred to the British Provinces. It is only a few years since American ships were sought after on account of their superiority and cheapness; and large numbers of vessels were built in Maine and other States on foreign account, or sold to foreigners, while, at the same time, our own mercantile marine was being rapidly increased. Now many of our shipyards are abandoned, and in others very little activity prevails. It is true there has recently been some increase in our foreign tonnage, but a good part of this increase is apparent only, and is the result of the new rule of admeasurement. It is an important truth that vessels can be built very much cheaper in the British Provinces than in Maine. Nay, further, that timber can be taken from Virginia to the Provinces, and from these Provinces to England, and there made into ships which can be sold at a profit; while the same kind of vessels can only be built in New England at a loss, by the most skillful and economical builders. But the evil does not stop here: if the only loss was that which the country [illegible] by the [illegible]ance of ship building, there would be less cause of complaint. It is a well established general fact, that the people who build ships navigate them, and that a nation which ceases to build ships ceases, of consequence, to be a commercial and maritime nation. Unless, therefore, the causes which prevent the building of ships in the United States shall cease, the foreign carrying trade, even of our own productions, must be yielded to other nations. To this humiliation and loss the people of the United States ought not to be subjected. If other branches of industry are to prosper, if agriculture is to be profitable, and manufactures are to be extended, the commerce of the country must be restored, sustained and increased. The United States will not be a first class power among the nations, nor will her other industrial interests continue long to prosper as they ought if her commerce shall be permitted to languish.

The same causes—a redundant currency and high taxes—that prevent ship building, tend to prevent the building of houses and even of manufactories. So high are prices of every description that men hesitate to build dwellings as fast as they are required, and thus rents are so advanced as to be oppressive to lessees, and the healthy growth of towns and cities is retarded. So it is in regard to manufactories. Mills which were built before the war can be run profitably, but so expensive are labor and materials that new mills cannot be erected and put into operation with any prospect of fair returns upon the investment, unless upon the expectation that taxes will remain as they are, and prices be sustained, if they are not advanced. The same causes are injuriously affecting agriculture and other interests which it is not necessary to particularize. It is everywhere observed that existing high prices are not only oppressing the masses of the people, but are seriously checking the development, growth and prosperity of the country. It is not denied that the losses which the country has sustained of able-bodied men by the war is one cause of existing high prices; but mainly they are the result of a redundant currency and high taxes.

To raise the large revenue which is now required, by systems of internal and external duties, which, working in harmony, shall neither repress industry nor check enterprise, and which shall be so devised as to make taxation bear most heavily upon those who are most benefited by taxes and by the debt which renders taxation necessary, requires great practical knowledge and wise statesmanship. This subject, always an interesting one to the heavily indebted nations of Europe, has become, as one of the results of the war, deeply interesting to the people of the United States. The Secretary does not, as before stated, intend to discuss it, but he ventures to suggest that the following general principles, some of which have been acted upon by Congress, and the correctness of all of which have been proved by other nations, may be safely adopted as a guide to the legislation that is now required:

1st. That the fewest number of articles, consistent with the amount of revenue to be raised, should be subjected to internal taxes, in order that the system may be simple in its execution, and as little offensive and annoying as possible to the tax payers.

2d. That the duties upon imported commodities should correspond and harmonize with the taxes upon home productions; and that these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up home monopolies, nor to prevent that free exchange of commodities which is the life of commerce. Nor, on the other hand, should they be so low as to seriously impair the revenues, nor subject the home manufacturers, burdened with heavy internal taxes, to a competition with cheaper labor and larger capital which they may be unable to sustain.

3d. That the raw materials used in building and manufacturing, and which are to be largely enhanced in value by the labor which is to be expended upon them, should be exempt from taxation, or that the taxes upon them should be low in comparison with the taxes upon other articles. This is the policy of other enlightened nations, and it is believed that the diminution of direct revenue which it would involve, if adopted by the United States, would be more than made up by the augmented value which it would give to labor, and by the increase of productions and of exports which would be sure to result from it. It should be constantly borne in mind, that taxes upon raw materials directly increase the cost of production, and thus tend either to reduce the product of labor or to prevent exportations to foreign markets.

4th. That the burdens of taxes should fall chiefly upon those whose interests are protected by taxation, and upon those to whom the public debt is a source of wealth and profit, and lightly upon the laboring classes, to whom taxation and the debt are without so many compensatory advantages.

The next of the series of proposed remedies is an issue of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding five per cent. and payable in Europe, to an amount sufficient to absorb the six per cent. bonds in foreign hands, and supply the European demand for United States securities for permanent investment. No one regrets more than the Secretary, the fact that so large an amount of our bonds is held abroad, or the unfortunate condition of our trade that has transferred them thither. The opinion that the country has been benefitted by the exportation of its securities, is founded upon the supposition that we have received real capital in exchange for them. This supposition is, to a large extent, unfounded. Our bonds have gone abroad to pay for goods, which, without them, might not have been purchased. Not only have we exported the surplus products of our mines and our fields, with no small amount of our manufactures, but a large amount of securities also, to pay for the articles which we have purchased from other countries. That these purchases have been stimulated and increased by the facility of paying for them in bonds, can hardly be doubted. Our importations of goods have been increased by nearly the amount of the bonds which have been exported. Not one dollar in five of the amount of the five-twenties now held in England and upon the continent, has been returned to the United States in the form of real capital. But if this were not a true statement of the case, the fact exists as has been already stated that some three hundred and fifty millions of Government bonds—not to mention State and railroad bonds and other securities—are in the hands of the citizens of other countries, which may be returned at any time for sale in the United States, and which, being so held, may seriously embarrass our efforts to return to specie payments. After giving the subject careful consideration, the Secretary has concluded that it is advisable that he should be authorized to issue bonds not having more than twenty years to run, and bearing a low rate of interest, payable in England or Germany, to be used in taking up the six per cents now held abroad, and in meeting any foreign demand for investment that may exist. The question now to be considered is not how shall our bonds be prevented from going abroad, for a large amount has already gone, and others will follow as long as our credit is good and we continue to buy more than we can pay for in any other way, but how shall they be prevented from being thrown upon the home market, to thwart our efforts in restoring the specie standard. The Secretary sees no practicable method of doing this at an early day, but by substituting for them bonds which, being payable principal and interest in Europe will be less likely to be returned when their return is the least desired. The holders of our securities in Europe are now subject to great inconvenience and not a little expense in collecting their coupons; and it is supposed that five per cent., or perhaps four and a half per cent. bonds, payable in London or Frankfort, could be substituted for our six per cents, without any other expense to the United States than the trifling commissions to the agents through whom the exchanges might be made. The saving of interest to be thus effected would be no inconsiderable item; and the advantages of having our bonds in Europe placed in the hands of actual investors is too important to be disregarded.

Fifth. The fifth and last remedy suggested is the rehabilitation of the States recently in insurrection.

In alluding to this subject the Secretary feels that he steps upon dangerous ground, and that he may be charged with introducing a political topic in a financial report; but, in his opinion, there is no question now before the country more important in its bearings upon our finances than the political and consequently industrial status of the Southern States. Embracing, as they do, one third part of the richest lands of the country, and producing articles of great value for home use and for exportation to other countries, their position with regard to the General Government cannot remain unsettled, and their industrial pursuits cannot continue to be seriously disturbed, without causing such a diminution of the production of their great staples, as must necessarily affect our revenues, and render still more unsatisfactory than they now are, our trade relations with Europe. As long as the present anomalous condition of these States continues—as long as they have no participation in the Government, to the support of which they are compelled to contribute—it is idle to expect that their industry will be restored or their productions increased. On the contrary, there is reason to apprehend that until harmonious relations again exist between the Federal Government and these States, the condition of their industrial interests will become day by day more uncertain and unsatisfactory. There will be no real prosperity in these States, and consequently no real prosperity in one third part of the United States, until all possess again equal privileges under the Constitution. Can the nation be regarded as in a healthy condition when the industry of so large a portion of it is deranged? And can the labor question at the South be settled as long as the political status of the South is unsettled? Can the national credit be elevated and the public debt be rapidly reduced unless the Southern States shall largely contribute to the public revenues; and can such contributions be relied upon as long as they remain in their present disfranchised condition? Will the tax payers of the North continue to be patient, unless their burdens of taxation can be lessened by being equally shared by the people of the South? Regarded thus as a purely financial question, the relation of these States to the Federal Union is an exceedingly interesting and important one, and as such it demands the calm and careful consideration of Congress.

The Secretary has thus presented in such manner as his pressing official duties would permit, his views of the financial condition of the country, the causes of trouble, present and prospective and the remedies for the same. If these remedial measures shall be approved by Congress, and enforced by appropriate legislation, he is confident that specie payments may be resumed by the time our interest-bearing notes are retired, which must be done in less than two years, and probably will be in a much shorter period.

These measures look to an increase of labor, and consequently of production—to a fulfillment of obligations by the Government and the Banks—to a reduction of the public debt at the same time that taxes are being equalized and lessened—to lower prices, and apparently harder, but really more prosperous times—to a restoration of specie payments without the financial troubles which usually precede a resumption after a long period of suspension and inflation. The Secretary does not mean to assert that the adoption of all these measures (although he regards each as important) is absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments, nor that other remedies may not be adopted by Congress to rescue the country from impending financial troubles. He presents, as he considers it to be his duty to do, his own views, and asks that they may receive careful consideration, and be adopted, if they commend themselves to the wisdom of Congress, and rejected if measures better calculated to secure the desired end can be devised. The most sanguine and hopeful must perceive that the business of the country cannot for a much longer time be run upon the present high level with safety. The speculative interest, large and powerful in itself, is receiving daily new accessions of strength by the increase of individual credits; and when speculators and debtors control the financial policy of the country, a financial collapse is inevitable. These untoward and dangerous influences can now be resisted, and the true interests of the people require that they should be resisted promptly and decisively.

Unsatisfactory as is, in many respects, our condition, there is cause for congratulation that we have thus far escaped those severe financial troubles which usually befall nations at the close of expensive and protracted wars. With our vast resources and the buoyant and persistent energy of a free people, it will be our own fault if we do not escape them altogether.

The Secretary has pointed out the financial dangers around and before us, in order that they may be considered and avoided before they culminate in general disaster. Strong as is his conviction that we have been for some time, and still are, moving in the wrong direction, and that much of our prosperity is unreal and unreliable, his confidence in the ability of the country to right itself speedily is unshaken. We have but touched the surface of our resources—the great mines of our national wealth are yet to be developed. The experiences of the past four years have only assured us of our strength. It is only necessary that our true situation be understood in order that the proper remedies may be applied. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of restoration to perfect financial health, without the painful trials to which it has been apprehended we must first be subjected. To be a co-worker with Congress and the people in effecting this most desirable result has been, and will continue to be, the highest aim of the Secretary.

After a careful survey of the whole field, the Secretary is of the opinion that specie payments may be resumed, and ought to be resumed as early as the first day of July, 1868, while he indulges the hope that such will be the character of future legislation, and such the condition of our productive industry, that this most desirable event may be brought about at a still earlier day.

The following is a statement of the public debt, June 30, 1866, exclusive of cash in Treasury:

Bonds, 10-40's, 5 per ct., due in 1904	$171,219,100 00	
Bonds, Pacific Railroad, 6 per ct., due in 1895 and 1896	6,042,000 00	
Bonds, 5-20's, 6 per ct., due in 1882, 1884, and 1885	722,205,500 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1881	265,317,700 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1880	18,415,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per ct., due in 1874	20,000,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per ct., due in 1871	7,022,000 00	
		$1,210,221,300 00
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1868	8,908,341 80	
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1867	9,415,250 00	
Compound interest notes, due in 1867 and 1868	159,012,140 00	
7-30 Treasury notes, due in 1867 and 1868	806,251,550 00	
		983,587,281 80
Bonds, Texas indemnity, past due, not presented	$559,000 00	
Bonds, Treasury notes, &c., past due, not presented	3,815,675 80	
		4,374,675 80
Temporary loan, ten days' notice	120,176,196 65	
Certificates of indebtedness, past due, not presented	26,391,000 00	
		146,567,196 65
United States notes,	$400,891,368 00	
Fractional currency,	27,070,876 96	
Gold certificates of deposit	10,713,180 00	
		$438,675,424 96
Total		$2,783,425,879 21

Cash in Treasury, $132,887,549 11.

Statement of the Public Debt, October 31, 1866, exclusive of cash in Treasury:

Bonds, 10-40's, 5 per ct., due in 1904	$171,069,350 00	
Bonds, Pacific Railroad, 6 per ct., due in 1895 and 1896	9,882,000 00	
Bonds, 5-20's, 6 per ct, due in 1882, 1884 and 1885	823,944,000 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1881	265,324,750 00	
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1880	18,415,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per ct., due in 1874	20,000,000 00	
Bonds, 5 per ct., due in 1871	7,022,000 00	
Navy pension fund, 6 per ct	11,750,000 00	
		$1,327,407,100 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1868	8,290,941 80	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1867	7,742,800 00	
Compound interest notes, due in 1867 and 1868	148,512,140 00	
7 30 Treasury notes, due in 1867 and 1868	724,014,300 00	
		888,560,181 80
Bonds, Texas indemnity past due, not presented	381,000 00	
Bonds, Treasury notes, temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, &c., past due, not presented	36,607,909 21	
		36,988,909 21
U. S. notes	$390,195,785 00	
Fract'l Currency	27,588,010 33	
Gold certificates of deposit	10,896,980 00	
		428,680,775 33
Total		$2,681,636,966 34

Cash in Treasury, $130,326,960 62

The Secretary estimates that the receipts for the three quarters ending June 30, 1867, will be as follows:

Receipts from customs	$110,000,000 00	
Receipts from lands	500,000 00	
Receipts from internal revenue	186,000,000 00	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	20,000,000 00	
		$316,500,000 00

The expenditures, according to his estimates, will be—

For the civil service	37,405,947 39	
For pensions and Indians	12,262,217 21	
For the War Department, including $15,000,000 for bounties	58,804,657 05	
For the Navy Department	23,144,810 31	
For interest on the public debt	105,551,512 00	
		237,169,143 96
Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of		79,330,856 04

The receipts for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, are estimated as follows:

From customs	$145,000,000 00	
From internal rev	265,000,000 00	
From lands	1,000,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000 00	
		$436,000,000 00

The expenditures are estimated as follows:

For the civil service	$50,067,312 08	
For pensions and Indians	25,388,489 00	
For the War Department, including $64,000,000 for bounties	110,861,961 89	
For the Navy Dep't	30,251,605 26	
For interest on the public debt	133,678,243 00	
		350,247,641 32
Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of		85,752,358 68

In regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, the Secretary adheres to the general opinion expressed in his report of 1865, that until our revenue system is fully revised and adjusted to the financial situation of the country, this subject should not be placed beyond the control of Congress, but should be left to concurrent legislation and such regulations as the Treasury Department may be authorized by law to prescribe. Another reason for arrangements thus flexible is presented by the uncertainty of the political situation of British America. The scheme of confederation, which proposes to transfer questions of revenue and external trade to a single central authority, has not been adopted, and the opposition to the measure may prevail with the new ministry of England, either to modify materially the terms of the Quebec convention, or to subject the whole measure to the hazards of a popular vote in the Provinces.

However the political problem may be solved, it is not unlikely that when the United States shall have simplified existing methods, and reduced existing rates of taxation, so as to receive the largest amount of revenue with the least burden to industry, British America will be prepared to undertake a system of public improvements along the channel of the St. Lawrence and through North-west British America to the Pacific coast, which, by the financial necessities attending its adoption and the administration of a federal government, will suggest a Zollverein, or a complete assimilation of excise and custom duties on each side of the northern frontier. At present, inaction upon this subject would appear to be the true policy of the United States.

Under the authority conferred by Congress at its last session the Marine Hospitals at Burlington, Vt., at Charleston, S. C., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, have been sold, and proceedings have been taken to dispose of others not required for service, when it shall be found possible to obtain fair prices for them.

A sale has also been effected of the old Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., on satisfactory terms. The new hospital building at Chelsea, that at Cleveland, Ohio, have received such additions and repairs as were necessary to put them in serviceable condition, and all marine patients within practicable reach of them have been gathered there for treatment.

A similar plan of concentrating the patients at prominent points has been, as far as practicable, pursued throughout the country, by which, together with a rigid adherence to the fundamental principles on which relief should be afforded, the expenses of the establishment in the Northern States have been materially reduced, although the enlarged demand for hospital privileges at the South, consequent upon the reopening of that section to commerce, in connection with the very exorbitant prices prevailing there, will cause the total expenditures to be somewhat increased. It is hoped, however, that this increase will be attended by a corresponding addition to the collection of taxes from the seamen.

The revenue cutters on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and on the Lakes, have been diligently and usefully employed in preventive service during the last year.

It was found inexpedient to sell as authorized by Congress at its last session, those vessels heretofore reported as unsuitable for the cutter service, (with the exception of the Cuyahoga, the largest of the class, which has been offered for sale, but has not yet been disposed of,) until their places should be supplied by others. Consequently they have been kept on active duty, and will not be withdrawn until the small sailing vessels, eight in number, which have been recently contracted for, shall be completed, as they are expected to be, in the course of two or three months. So soon as these can be assigned to duty the others will be withdrawn and sold.

On the second day of August last, in accordance with the provision contained in the civil appropriation act, approved on the 28th of July, 1866, Mr. J. Ross Browne was appointed a special commissioner to collect reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains; and on the 12th day of September last, Mr. James W. Taylor was appointed a commissioner to perform the same work in the States and Territories east of the mountains. Their preliminary reports have not yet been received, but it is expected that they will be in season to be laid before Congress early in the session. The well-known energy of these gentlemen, and their familiarity with the subject of mines and mining, leads the Secretary to expect that their investigations will be thorough, and their full reports interesting and valuable. A copy of the instructions (which contain an outline of the duties devolved upon them) accompanies this report.

On the third day of June last, Mr. John Jay Knox, a clerk in this Department, a gentleman of excellent judgment and business habits, was sent to California to examine into the condition of the Mint and of the office of the assistant Treasurer in San Francisco, and to look after some other matters in that quarter, of interest to this Department. His report contains so many valuable suggestions that it has been thought advisable to append it to the report of the Director of the Mint. Particular attention is requested to that part of it which refers to assay offices, and their inutility in remote districts. If as he concludes, the business of assaying can, not only without detriment, but with positive advantage to the mining interest, be left entirely to private enterprise, where there are no established mints, the Government should be disconnected from it in such districts without delay.

The Statistical Bureau, authorized by the act entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, was organized on the fifth day of September last, by the appointment of Mr. Alexander Delmar as Director. Mr. Delmar deservedly enjoys a high reputation as a statistician, and it is expected that under his direction, this Bureau will be of great benefit to this Department and to the country.

After putting in proper condition the numerous books relating to the commerce and navigation, which have been transferred to this Bureau, the Director will prepare reliable statistics of the resources of the country and the extent to which they are being developed. Monthly reports of imports and exports, taxes, imposts, wages, products and markets will also be regularly prepared, and every means employed to ascertain the progress of population and industry. The Secretary is happy to be able to state, although little more than two months have elapsed since the Bureau was organized, that good progress has been made in the work devolved upon it.

Accompanying this report will be found a highly interesting report from the Light-house Board, which presents in a condensed form a history of their operations from 1852, the date of the organization of the Board, to the present time. In no branch of the service have more skill and ability been displayed than in this, and in none have the outlays been productive of more satisfactory results.

The work under the Coast Survey has been prosecuted during the past year with accustomed energy, and its operations have been recommenced on the coast where they have been for some years past interrupted. The importance of these surveys was fully established during the recent civil war, and they cannot fail to be of constantly increasing value to commerce. The work is steadily advancing towards completion, and the Secretary recommends for it the proper and necessary appropriations.

For the detailed operations of the Mint and branches I respectfully refer to the report of the Director of the Mint.

The total value of the bullion deposited at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year was $53,447,161 88, of which $51,223,649 17 was in gold, and $1,723,516 71 in silver. Deducting the redeposits, the amount of actual deposits is $41,941,719 21.

The coinage for the year was in gold coin, $28,313,944 90; gold bars, $9,115,485 46; silver coin, $863,[illegible] 50; silver bars, $916,382 68; cents coined, one, two, three, and five-cent pieces, $646,570. Total coinage, $39,640,779 40. Total bars stamped $10,031,867 50.

The gold deposits, of domestic production, were at Philadelphia, $1,815,616 34; San Francisco, $17,476,[illegible] 18; New York, $8,557,[illegible]; Denver, $160,792 91. The silver deposits were, at Philadelphia, $58,118 81; San Francisco, $623,682 21; New York, $213,481.

The gold and silver deposits of foreign production were $2,047,674 76.

The amount of gold coined at Philadelphia was $10,066,445; at San Francisco, $18,247,500; of silver, at Philadelphia, $339,314 50; at San Francisco, $531,950; of bronze and nickel and coppers, at Philadelphia, $980,284 50.

The law enacted at the last session of Congress, providing for the reorganization of the system of appraisements at the port of New York has been carried into effect. So little time has elapsed since the new Board was organized, that the necessary reforms have not yet been consummated; but they have been undertaken with so much energy and judgment by the Appraiser, Mr. Thomas McElrath, that the best results are confidently anticipated from the reorganization.

Recent calamities at sea, especially the disaster to the steamship "Evening Star," on the third of October last, whereby two hundred and fifty lives were lost, indicate a necessity for the enactment of judicious laws for the government of our mercantile marine, with especial reference to the more complete security of passengers. It is believed that in this particular we are far behind some other nations; and while this is the case we shall not attain that maritime strength and prosperity to which we should aspire.

An inquiry into the cause of the disaster of the Evening Star, made by Captain W. M. Mew, under instructions from this Department, elicited several facts, to which earnest attention is invited, showing as they do the radical defects in existing laws, and indicating the legislation required to prevent loss of life and to enhance the value and security of property in ships. A copy of Captain Mew's report is herewith transmitted.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to the accompanying interesting reports of the heads of the respective Bureaus, all of which contain valuable information and suggestions, and indicate the satisfactory manner in which the general business of the Department is being conducted under existing laws and regulations. The efficiency of all Bureaus would, however, have been greatly increased, and the expenses thereof would doubtless have been reduced by the passage of the bill for their reorganization, which was under consideration at the last session. The machinery of the Department, sufficient for the prompt and proper performance of the public business before the war, is insufficient now. The Bureaus need reorganization, and justice and economy demand higher compensation to officers and clerks.

The Secretary is under obligations to the officers and clerks of the Department for the very satisfactory manner in which, with few exceptions, they have, during the past year, performed their important and responsible duties.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE FENIANS.

C. O. I. R. Stephens in France.

Napoleon Sympathises with the Fenians.

Stephens Directing Affairs from French Soil.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A special from Boston to the *Herald* says: The Fenian Brotherhood here muster by the thousand, are regularly organized, and having full equipments for infantry, cavalry and artillery, the discipline they have undergone during the past six months has made them fit for soldiers. They are ready to go out on the war path as soon as the order is received.

There is no doubt but that James Stephens is on French soil, giving directions for the movements in Ireland and in this country. His arrival in Paris is known in this city.

The present efforts of Irishmen to take steps to redeem their isle has the sympathy of the French Emperor, and it will not be astonishing to learn that the Irish Center is in clandestine communication with his compatriots in Ireland at the hands of the French police, many of whom attend for that purpose.

It is reported that notwithstanding the embargo on the Cable, a dispatch, in peculiar cypher, agreed upon when Mr. Stephens left New York, has been received from the great organizer, containing information not yet made public, but which will be given at the proper time. It is supposed to relate to the exact time when the Fenian privateers shall start on their mission to cripple the commerce of England.

It is also understood that a demonstration is to be made by the Western Fenians in Canada, and a movement by New England Fenians from Vermont, in the event that the condemned Fenians are hung. Stevens holds the key to the whole movement, and anticipating that the British government would exercise censorship over the intelligence relating to the progress of the preliminary movements both in Ireland and this country, he provided a successful plan, whereby he is enabled to advise, and be advised in all important matters. Collections of arms still continue here.

A Toronto dispatch of to-day says: It is now intimated that the government will have a special commission for the trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners, as was at one time expected, the time of the judges being too much occupied to admit of it. It is said, however, that the trials will come off at the January assizes.

SWEETSBURG, CANADA, December 3.—The Fenian trials commenced to-day. Judge Johnson delivered a lengthy charge to the Grand Jury, who retired. To-morrow will be entirely occupied by a murder trial. Sixty three witnesses are here to testify in the Fenian cases. The town is quiet. Rumors of an expected raid from St. Albans are discredited.

Leavenworth and Galveston Railroad.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, December 3.—The franchise of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company has passed into the hands of an eastern company, among whom are C. H. McCormick, of New York, and the Messrs. Sturges, of Chicago. The grants of lands to this company amount to nine hundred and seventy-five thousand acres of the best land in Kansas and the Indian Territory, together with subscriptions amounting to six hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. The company agree to build the road to the southern boundary of the State within two years.

THE CAPITAL.

Temper of Congress.

Power to Pardon Rebels Revoked.

Restricting Power and Patronage of the Executive.

Re[illegible]ption of the President's Message.

Bill to Make Pa[illegible]ment of Rejected Office Holders Penal.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

The Temper of Congress

As developed on the first day of the second session of this Congress, was fully in consonance with the preliminary caucus held on Saturday evening. Both houses went to work at once, without even waiting for the message, to restrict the patronage and power of the Executive for the future, and to revoke the license granted in the past.

The Pardoning Power.

Evidence of the determination of the House was exhibited in the passage of a bill without any debate repealing the thirteenth section of the act of July, 1862, which gave the President the power to pardon persons who had engaged in rebellion. There were but twenty-nine Democratic votes against it. As it will probably pass the Senate, the President will be consequently limited to the constitutional power to pardon only after trial and conviction.

Bills Introduced.

Bills for the meeting of the Fortieth Congress, and depriving the Executive of the appointments under the Internal revenue and Government printing systems, were introduced.

The Throng at the Capitol.

The day being bright and pleasant the Capitol was thronged with thousands of spectators. The galleries of each house were overflowing with people. In the diplomatic gallery of the House the English and French Ministers, Madame Ristori and Mr. Walter, proprietor of the *London Times*, were seated.

The Message in the House.

The reading of the Message in the House was received in dead silence, except a general laugh when the clerk came to the sentence that time and reflection had convinced the President that his policy was right. Before the message was read, there were thirty-four votes in the House in favor of taking a recess before reading it. It was evident, however, that more than a majority did not contemplate any disrespect to the President.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The Senate had hardly been called to order, when Mr. Sumner rose and called up the bill of last session to establish universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. It was decided on a question of order that no bill of last session could be taken up under the rules of the Senate until six days after the first day of the present session. So the suffrage question got a quietus for the present.

Relative to Removals and Appointments.

Mr. Sherman then introduced a bill to make it a penal offense to pay any officer of the Government after his rejection by the Senate.

Then came up a bill from Mr. Williams, of Oregon, to prevent removals without the consent of the Senate.

These two measures were directed to lie upon the table until after the formation of the Senate Committees.

The Mexican Question.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution calling upon the President for information about Mexican affairs. All his questions are answered by the message.

The Message in the Senate.

The reading of the message commenced in the Senate at 1:45 o'clock. It was received with indifference, and elicited no demonstration from gallery or floor of either applause or condemnation.

Ristori.

Ristori opened here to-night to an overflowing house. All of the dignitaries of the town attended. The President, General Grant, the French, English, Austrian and Prussian Ministers were present.

An Administration Loss.

Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, who last session supported the Administration, announces that hereafter he will be found in opposition to its head and its policy.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, December 3.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The statement telegraphed through the country last week announcing the demise of the *Daily News*, is incorrect, that journal appearing as usual this morning. Benjamin Wood announces that hereafter a Sunday edition of the *News* will be issued.

NEW MORNING PAPER.

It is rumored that a company has been organized by Charles A. Dana for the publication of a new morning newspaper in this city. He has purchased the *Herald* establishment, with its press and material. The first number of the new paper will be issued in February, when it is anticipated the *Herald* will occupy its quarters on Broadway. Upwards of $160,000 have been subscribed for the new enterprise.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Two men named Adams and Clark have been arrested in Jersey City on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbing of a Mrs. Hallister and Mrs. Mason of $23,000 of Government bonds in Buffalo last September. Adams, it is alleged, is one of the Concord bank robbers, and an accomplice in the Lord bond robbery.

CHURCH DEDICATED.

Dr. Chapin's new church, on Fifth Avenue corner of Forty-fifth street, was dedicated today, in the presence of a large assemblage.

MORE FRAUDS.

It is rumored that frauds, to a large extent, had been perpetrated by some half dozen firms in this city on the custom house. The firms are all wine merchants, and a considerable quantity of wine is withheld from delivery by the custom house.

THE "EXPRESS" TO BE SOLD.

At the suit of Mr. Clarke, formerly proprietor of the *Express*, Judge Daly, of the Superior Court, has ordered the immediate sale of the paper.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The United States Marshal has sold the State army works at Greenville, S. C., for $10,000. It is to be used for a cotton factory. The rebel navy yard at Charlotte, N. C., was sold for $4,000.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

There being no quorum present in the Senate of the Virginia Assembly to-day, both houses adjourned until to-morrow.

SUFFRAGE.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, delivered a lecture in Boston this evening, on impartial suffrage and reconstruction.

FIRE.

A fire broke out this evening at the corner of Walker and Canal streets, and destroyed nearly an entire block of buildings, occupied by different business firms. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

FROM MEXICO.

Order from General Sheridan—Maximilian Returned to the City of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—General Sheridan has ordered the commander of the United States forces on the Rio Grande to refrain from any interference in Mexican affairs, unless specially instructed to do so from headquarters of the department.

It is reported that Maximilian has gone back to the city of Mexico to endeavor to keep up the Empire.

FIRE AT OIL CITY.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

OIL CITY, December 3.—A fire occurred last evening in a small frame house near the depot, occupied by John Donavon. An old man one hundred years old, a laborer aged thirty, and a boy aged eleven years were burned to death.

Tampering with Telegraph Wires.

BALTIMORE, December 3.—The wires of the Insulated Lines were cut this noon, by some unprincipled scoundrel, just as the announcement was about to be sent to the press of the country on account of the United States and European News Association, that the President's message was being read. This was undoubtedly done by some person in the interest of the New York City Associated Press, in the belief that they could thus prevent the new organization from beating the monopoly. Their efforts, however, were futile, as the whole press of the country were fully notified in ample season for publication ahead of the monopolist ring.

Horrible Outrage in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, December 3.—An atrocious outrage was perpetrated early yesterday morning in Brooklyn, by a gang of ruffians, who entered a house occupied by a number of sewing girls, and having robbed the inmates, seized the terrified women and subjected them to the most revolting indignities. All were outraged in a horrible manner. Several arrests have been made.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 3.—Mr. James S. Baugher, Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, I. O. O. F., and Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the same order, died last night. He was an old and useful citizen.

For the week ending on Saturday, 108 deaths occurred in this city.

Hon. Wm. Marvin Re-Elected U. S. Senator.

PENSACOLA, Fla., December 3.—Hon. William Marvin, has been re-elected United States Senator. He will, however, remain at home until the members from Southern States are admitted to Congress.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, December 3.—The municipal elections in the various cities and towns in this State today, generally resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL this morning, in addition to the usual telegraphic and other matter, contains the President's Message, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Report of the Secretary of War, and the Report of the Postmaster General—all entire.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The recommendation by the President that the District of Columbia should be permitted to have a Representative in Congress, is almost the only one the message contains; and it is one, we are glad to say, which has many sound reasons in its favor, with few against it. It will, no doubt, receive the attention its importance demands.

THE tone of the caucus of Republican members, is an early indication, in regard to some things, of the action of Congress. The formal declaration by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS that, having been conservative at the previous session, he is going to be radical this, will provoke a smile, and be received as a sign. The early step touching removals and appointments by the President is full of interest,—most decidedly so to those who have enjoyed the favor of the Executive.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message to Congress is about what we expected it to be, both in the subjects that it embraces and in the tone that pervades it. Restricted by the necessities of the case, it exhibits little that is either new or startling in our National affairs, our condition happily not affording occasion or material. Its recommendations are few. The reiteration of the President's views of reconstruction is brought under this head, and in support of this recommendation, the arguments formerly adduced are again presented, and the subject left to the action of Congress.

The tone of the message is serious, dignified and deferential to Congress. There is such an absence of anything like belligerency or even assumption toward that body, that, contrasted with some of the unofficial utterances which not long ago fell from the same lips, the Message appears to bear almost a subdued and certainly a conciliatory tone. Although it expresses the opinions formerly maintained, and with the same arguments, it is done courteously and with only the seriousness becoming avowed convictions. The prerogative of action it leaves unquestioned with Congress. The closing sentence, so far as the tone of the Message is concerned, is the key-note of the whole, invoking an endeavor "to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions." As a document, considering the circumstances, the Message is more remarkable, if remarkable at all, for what it omits to say than for what it really says.

The returns of the October and November elections do not seem to have reached him, and he is oblivious to the fact that the appeal he made to the people against Congress has been decided against him—unless, indeed, the subdued tone of the President is to be taken as showing that he fully comprehends all this.

The discussion of our foreign affairs is considerably briefer than was expected, and this part of the Message appears to have been completed and sent out before the last note of NAPOLEON was received.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPORT

Secretary MCCULLOCH's opening announcement that the receipts for the three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, have exceeded the estimate by about $90,000,000, and that the expenditures fall short of the estimate by $200,529,236, is a pleasant prelude to the many gratifying results of the year's operations which are unfolded in different parts of the report. We pass over the careful tabular statement of indebtedness and resources which fill the opening pages, to reach a clear understanding of the Secretary's views in regard to currency prices, revenue and tariff.

In regard to the sale of gold, about which so much ado has been made, his policy, he tells us, has been to hold a handsome reserve of coin in the Treasury, in order to keep the business of the country as steady as possible, while conducted on the basis of an irredeemable currency. In the exercise of this policy he has deemed it his duty, in the interest of the country, to use the power of the Treasury so as to prevent successful combinations to bring about fluctuations for purely speculative purposes. He has therefore permitted gold to accumulate, when the use or sale of it was not necessary for paying Government obligations or to prevent commercial panics, or successful combinations against the national credit; and he has sold, whenever sales were necessary to supply the Treasury with currency, to ward off financial crises, or to save the paper circulation of the country, as far as practicable, from unnecessary and damaging depreciation.

The Secretary's views in regard to the necessity of a return to specie payment and the means of attaining it have undergone no change. He does not believe that the mere contraction of the currency would alone effect it, although it would be the first and most important step, by increasing labor, reducing prices, augmenting exports and reducing imports. A full return to specie payment and a normal condition of production, trade and prices may, in his judgment, be effected, 1. By compelling the national banks to redeem at the Atlantic cities, or at a single city; 2. By a curtailment of the currency to the amount required by legitimate and healthful trade; 3. By a careful revision of the tariff, so as to place it in harmony with our internal taxes; 4. By the issue of bonds, payable in not over twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of not over five per cent., payable in England or Germany, to an amount sufficient to absorb the six per cent. bonds now held in Europe, and finally, 5. by a re-habilitation of the Southern States. Arguments and facts, designed to elucidate and sustain these propositions, are set forth at length in the report. If Congress shall concur in these views, the Secretary believes that specie payment may be resumed in two years.

The question of the revision of the tariff with reference to increasing revenue has been referred to Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Commissioner of Revenue, for a report. Meantime, Secretary MCCULLOCH indicates the following general principles as safely applicable to the government of the question. 1. That the fewest number of articles, consistent with the amount of revenue to be raised, should be taxed. 3. That the duties upon imported commodities, should correspond and harmonize with the taxes upon home productions; these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory nor so low as to impair revenue, and subject home manufactures, burdened with heavy internal taxes to a competition with cheaper labor, and larger capital than they may be able to sustain. 3. That the raw materials used in building and manufacturing and which are to be largely enhanced in value, by the labor which is to be expended upon them, should be exempted from, or subject only to a very low tax. And 4. That the burdens of taxes should fall chiefly upon those whose interests are protected.

An elaborate and very specific analysis and statement of the public debt concludes the report, which is convenient in arrangement, lucid in statement and perspicuous in style.

THE value and reliableness of fiscal estimates are not, we hope, to be judged of generally by the specimens referred to in the President's Message. It was, at the last report, estimated that the national debt would, during the nine months ending June 30th, 1866, be increased $112,000,000; but instead of this, it was *diminished* $31,000,000, making a difference between the estimate and the fact of no less than $143,000,000. It is also stated that the receipts into the Treasury were $90,000,000 more, and the expenses of the Government $200,000,000 less than the estimates for the year. From these statements, the estimates look very much like rough guesses, than which nothing could be more wild and unreliable. Happily, in this case, the mistakes turn on the favorable side. Had the figures been as large and shown on the debit side of the account, they would have produced almost a panic in financial circles. But the facts are assuring to confidence.

MESSAGE

OF THE

President of the United States

TO THE

Two Houses of Congress [illegible] mencement of the S[illegible]

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, properous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal system of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceededed, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Rrepresentatives and of twenty members of the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal an strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one representative," and, "that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished, the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspened or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation: for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite legal and constitutional qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customery weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,669.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by s of Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, Yokohama (Kanagawa) in Japan, both on outward and inward passages, by a line of class American sea going, side wheel mships of not less than 3,500 tons burden, ernment measurement, and of sufficient nber, not less than four, to perform the ntated service.

e Great Republic, the first of the new mships building specially for this service, launched at New York on the 8th of Noiber instant, is now receiving her machinand is expected to be ready for sea about 1st of May, 1867. She will register over 4,100 government measurement, or 1,100 tons e than the minimum tonnage named in the her extreme length is 380 feet, extreme dth 50 feet, depth of hold 30 feet, and her ght when ordinarily loaded will be 21 feet. second steamship, of similar size and prons, is to be launched early in December of year, and will be prepared for service about 1st of July, 1867; and the machinery for two re of like dimensions is in course of conction. An inspection of the hulls and maery of these ships, as well as a general wledge of the preparations making by the ractors, has satisfied me that every possible tion is being used to fulfil the requirements le law and contract.

e company have tendered their first-class mship Colorado to take the mails from San on the 1st of January, 1867, the day ied in the law. This ship, which has been drawn from the Panama and San Francis to prepare her for service on the China e, is of the required tonnage, and will, it is ved, fully comply in other respects with the s of the law and contract, although the rer of her inspection of a naval constructor, er instructions lately given by the Secretary e Navy, has not yet been received.

the building of steamships for this line the ractors encountered a practical difficulty, ing out of two conflicting conditions; First, necessity of constructing ships that could the long voyage of 7,087 miles between Francisco and Hong Kong, by the route ed in the law, with safety and success, as rds the main object for which Congress auized the establishment of the line; and, ndly, the practicability of securing that et without making the ships so large as to lude, by their heavy draught, the possibility ntering the harbor of Honolulu, which has epth of water, under favorable circumces, of barely 21 feet. These two conditions, allege, were found to be inconsistent, and therefore assumed the responsibility of so structing the ships as to attain the more imant objects of the subsidy, while necessarily ing a practical difficulty in the way of the mplishment of the lesser, believing this to he only course open to them without disreing the main ends of their contract, as well be wisest for the public interests to be proed by the establishment of the line. They consequently, building ships of much greater , by reason of increased size, and proportionmore expensive to keep in service, than necessary to meet the minimum requirets of the law. Although the law, and the tract executed in pursuance thereof, name nolulu as an intermediate port, the fact aps to be well established by reliable official rmation, that the laws which govern the igation of the Pacific ocean, render it un- , if not incompatible with the complete ess of the enterprise, to require the steams to touch at the Sandwich Islands on their ages between San Francisco, Japan and na. This is conclusively shown by the reof my predecessor to the Senate Committee Post Offices and Post Roads, dated June 11, in which are embodied explanations fured by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, superintendent of the United States Naval Obatory, respecting the proper routes to be ued by steam vessels navigating the Pacific ean between San Francisco, Kanagawa and ng Kong. Admiral Davis, referring to the antages of the great circle, or direct route een China and San Francisco, so clearly ned by natural laws, uses the following ext language: "It is impossible, in estabing a route between two continents for the rovement of intercourse and trade, to overk or neglect such advantages as these. It is dly too much to say that it would amount n absurdity to select the models of our ships h special reference to speed; and to propel m through the water with engines of enors power, and then to pretermit those aids advantages which nature offers to us her own means of co-operation. At rate, if we are prepared to do so must also prepare to leave this field of enrise at no distant day to those who will y the laws governing the navigation of the at seas. These considerations with regard to eastern voyage appear to dispose of the le question. They show that touching at Sandwich Islands, on the return from China, ld prolong the voyage so many days unessarily; that an additional line of steamers t soon be established, provided the interse between China and America is to acre that importance which is confidently exted."

careful consideration of the subject has satd me of the correctness of the views expressby my predecessor in that report. That the mships of the main line between San Frano, Japan and China should not be required to h at the Sandwich Islands, does not, in my gment, admit of reasonable doubt; but the ditions upon which such release should be nted is a question exclusively for the deteration of Congress. A wise and liberal policy ards a national enterprise of this magnie would seem to justify the release without [illegible] onerous conditions, in consideration he increased expenses incurred in building s for the service of great size and augmentpeed, as well as of the important public ins involved in the success of the line.

Appointments.

NUMBER OF POSTOFFICES, &c.

number of Postoffices established ring the year	1,143
nber discontinued	636
rease of offices	507
nber of Postoffices in operation on 30th of June, 1865	20,550
al number in operation on the 30th of ne, 1866	23,828
nber of Postoffices in the States not gaged in the rebellion	20,550
nber in the late insurgent States, of hich 2778 were re-opened during the ar	8,889
nber of offices subject to appointent by the President	709
nber by the Postmaster General	23,119
nber of offices re-opened in the South n States up to November 1	3,234

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

pointments made to fill vacancies by signation of Postmasters	4,679
ill vacancies in suspended offices	2,778
removals	1,085
hange of names and sites	192
death of Postmasters	217
establishment of new offices	1,143
Total number of appointments	10,074
nber of cases acted upon	10,816

SPECIAL, ROUTE AND LOCAL AGENTS.

special agents	36	Agg. compensation	$93,865
postal route clerks	84	" "	96,290
route agents	531	" "	405,482
local mail agents	58	" "	38,919
baggage masters	30	" "	1,800
tal	738		636,366

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

ie free delivery system is in operation in y-six of the principal cities. The number of iers employed was 863, at an aggregate comsation of $589,239 41.

is mode of delivery has steadily grown in r with the public, and in several of the large s, where its progress has been most markhe local postage shows a gratifying increase, erience has shown its superiority over the system of box delivery, and the results of last two years commend it to Congress as a manent branch of the postal service. Its effect s aving time to the public; in insuring the delivery by inducing the habit of direct letters to street and number; in reducing great number of advertised and dead letters; facilitating correspondence, especially local; in ating the necessity of the many fruitless s at the postoffice, are relied on to prove dvantages over the old system of office very. (See tabular statement in the Apix.)

Dead Letters.

NUMBER RECEIVED.

e whole number of dead letters received, mined, and disposed of during the year, was f u and a half millions, upwards of 40 per , of which were from forty-seven of the r postoffices. About six hundred sand other letters were received, beunmailable for want of pre-payment of postor on account of misdirection or illegible ess.

IONEY AND OTHER VALUABLE LETTERS.

ring the year there were registered and re- ed to the respective owners, as enclosing ey in sums of one dollar and upwards, 32,- etters, containing an aggregate of $244 589- which number 27,948, containing $221,066 19, delivered, being 90 per cent. The number tters enclosing sums of money less than one ar, remailed to the respective owners, was containing an aggregate amount of $8,652,- f these, 11,175, containing $8,001 23, were ered.

number of letters containing papers of other than money, as deeds, bills of exe, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered, returned for delivery to the owners, was and the nominal value of the enclosures was $7 826,881 68. The number of these s delivered was 24,653, being 85 per cent.

number of letters and packages containotographs, daguerreotypes and articles of y was 67,016, of which 22,372 were sent containing for the most part, photographs guerreotypes,) and 42,745, or 80 per cent., red.

rge number of packages containing miseous articles, for which no owners could ad, were sold at public auction, the proamounting to $3,543 14.

FOREIGN DEAD LETTERS.

number of letters returned, unopened, to n countries during the year was 193,754, the nt of unpaid postage on which was $9,- The number received from foreign ies in the same condition during the period was 72,440, and the amount of unostage thereon $2,019 26. (For additional culars see Appendix.)

BER OF OFFICIAL LETTERS RETURNED TO PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

number of congressional and official returned to the proper departments was

number of letters enclosing soldiers' dis- and other military papers sent to the nt General's office, &c., was 8,918.

ORDINARY DEAD LETTERS.

number of ordinary letters remailed to ters was 1,746,156, being an increase of over the number of the same character ed the year previous. Of these 1,275,845 elivered.

whole number of letters of all descripent out during the year was 2,093,411, of 1,602,224 were delivered, being 77 per

e number of ordinary letters sent out for y since the 1st July last, from which n accordance with the law, those which turned free, 84 per cent. were delivered, increase of 17 per cent. over the pere delivered during the same period of the evious.

MBER OF DEAD LETTERS DESTROYED.

2,500,000 dead letters have been destroyg the year. Of these upwards of 60 per ere ordinary business circulars, advers of lottery and gift enterprises, notices ate societies, and tradesmen's bills, mainder being composed of letters not or so written as to be unintelligible.

ES OF THE NON-DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

vestigation into the cause of the nonof letters confirms the statement made last report, that three-fourths of the number fail to reach the parties adthrough faults of the writers, and it has certained that the proportion of letters dressed returned from offices where the livery is established is less than 3 per from some of these offices returns have ceived, in which not a single letter so ed appears without a satisfactory reason non-delivery. From 40 to 50 per cent. of ters are returned from these offices, and appears that a more careful attention to s of address on the part of writers, towith a more extensive use of request en- , would materially promote the certainlivery and greatly diminish the number ead letters.

Postal Money Order System.

MBER OF OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

number of money-order offices now in n is 766, being 347 more than at the date ast annual report, and measures have been taken to establish 67 additional n the Pacific States and Territories.

MBER OF ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID.

number of orders issued during e year was 243,609, of the ... $3,977,259 28
of the value of $3,861,839 49 is to be added t of orders re- o purchasers ... 57,069 73 ... 3,903,899 22
of issues over payments ... 73,359 06

e establishment of the system on No- 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865, the orders issued amounted to $1,360,- the orders paid and repaid to $1,315,- In comparing these amounts with the ding transactions of the last fiscal appears that the business has been al- bled.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ORDERS.

erage amount of each order issued dur- year was $16 32.

hole number of duplicates was 1,432, of 124 were issued to replace originals lost mails or otherwise, 296 were in lieu of orders invalidated by age, and 12 to replace orders illegally indorsed.

The sum of $2,710,685 53, being surplus funds accruing at the smaller offices for the transaction of the money order business, was transmitted to first-class offices used as depositories, either by national bank drafts or in registered packages by mail. The receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, were as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts:		
Fees on orders issued	$35,799 93	
Premium received on exchange	3 08	
		35,803 01
Expenditures:		
Commissions to Postmasters	$11,432 49	
Clerk hire	14,910 50	
Books and stationery	1,224 59	
Premium paid on drafts	25	
Miscellaneous, including furniture and fixtures	563 44	
Remittances lost in the mail	538 60	
		28,664 27
Excess of receipts over expenditures		7,138 79
This sum represents the gross amount of revenue derived from the transaction of the money order business for the past year, and if we deduct therefrom the amount of the deficiency in the receipts as compared with the expenditures during the period of eight months ending July 1, 1865, as stated in the last annual report, viz		7,047 97
There remains the sum of		90 82

As the proceeds of the system from its commencement up to the close of the last fiscal year.

The cost of blanks for postmasters, which are furnished by the department of public printing, is not included in the foregoing statement of expenditures.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The present charge or fee established by law for an order of twenty dollars or less is ten cents, and for an order exceeding twenty dollars, twenty-five cents. These rates are defective in this respect, that an applicant who desires to remit any sum under forty dollars, could do it more cheaply by two orders than by one, inasmuch as two orders for twenty dollars each would cost him but twenty cents, while for a single order of forty dollars he would have to pay twenty five cents. The manifest tendency of this state of things is to augment unnecessarily the number of orders issued, involving a waste of time and of clerical labor at both the issuing and paying offices, as well as increasing the liability to error. The adoption of an additional rate of fifteen cents for all orders of more than ten, but not exceeding thirty dollars, without any change of the present fees for the orders of ten dollars or less, or for orders exceeding thirty dollars, would remedy the defect in question; and promote expedition and accuracy in the transaction of business.

At some postoffices, particularly those located at centres of trade and commerce, the number of orders paid very greatly exceeds the number issued, so that the payment of orders constitutes the chief business of these offices, and as the postmaster's compensation for paying orders, being one eighth of one per cent, on the amount thereof, is much less than for issuing them, for which he receives one third of the fees, it is recommended that the commission for paying orders be increased from one-eighth to one-fourth of one per cent., so as to afford postmasters at such offices a compensation proportionate to their services.

In case of the loss of a money order, the owner, in order to obtain a duplicate thereof, is required "to furnish a statement under oath or affirmation," setting forth the loss or destruction of the original, together with a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that it has not been and will not be paid. A certificate must also be obtained from the issuing postmaster that the order in question had not been and will not be repaid to the purchaser. In the majority of cases the applicant's information with regard to the loss of the original order is limited to the fact that it was mailed at a certain office, but failed from causes unknown to him to reach the person addressed. He is obliged, however, to furnish a statement to that effect under oath, (which is to be administered by the postmaster without charge,) and to defray the cost of a five cent revenue stamp affixed to such statement. This additional expense is burdensome to the owner, who is rarely to be blamed for the loss of the original order, for which the regular fee had already been paid to the department, and the latter having undertaken, in consideration of that fee, to transfer through the mails the sum of money represented by the order, should perform that duty without exacting any further compensation. Experience, moreover, shows that the certificates of both postmasters afford complete security against the erroneous issue of a duplicate in lieu of an order that had once been paid. It would seem, therefore, that the legal requirement for the applicant of a sworn statement as to the loss or destruction of the original is entirely unnecessary, as well as onerous, and should be abolished. For similar reasons no charge whatever should be made for the issue of a duplicate order to replace an original that has become invalid because not presented within one year after its date, or because improperly indorsed. In such cases the invalidation of the order is in itself a penalty for any negligence of the holder, who, on application, should receive payment of his money by means of a duplicate without a second fee.

During the last fiscal year five cases have occurred of the payment of orders to persons who had forged the signatures of the payees. These persons had previously, through lack of precaution or injudicious confidence of the remitter or payee, been put in possession of all the information required to obtain payment of the order. To forge or counterfeit a money order is made a penal offense by act of May 17, 1864, but there is no provision of law to punish the forgery of the payee's signature, and as the latter crime is liable to be often repeated, especially at the large offices, there is a necessity for additional legislation to provide an adequate punishment for it, as well as for any attempt to obtain payment of a money order by fraudulent means.

A remittance of surplus money-order funds, amounting to $617, sent in a registered package from Natchez, Mississippi, to St. Louis, Missouri, was lost by the destruction of the mail steamer City of Memphis, on the 31st of May, but in consequence of delay in obtaining satisfactory evidence that this sum had been duly counted, registered and mailed, and had subsequently been totally destroyed, the claim of the postmaster at Natchez to be credited therewith was not allowed by this department and transmitted to the Auditor in time to be inserted in his report.

Miscellaneous.

CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the details of this report, I submit a few suggestions. The condition of all branches of this department is most encouraging. The general plan proposed by my predecessor for re-establishing postal service in the late insurgent States has been, to a large extent, carried out; and efficient service with economical expenditures, has resulted. Just as rapidly as the condition of the country and the necessities of the people will warrant, new post offices will be opened, and mail service increased.

The surplus of revenues over expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was not anticipated for the year ending June 30, 1866. The expense incident to re-establishing mail service in the Southern States, where such service had been interrupted by the rebellion, it was known would increase largely the general outlays of the department beyond what had been required during either of the preceding four years.

INCREASE OF MAILS—EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

There is no better evidence of national property than the constant increase from year to year of revenues derived from domestic and foreign postages. There is no better evidence of the increasing general intelligence of the American people than that furnished by the loaded mails.

The change in modes of conveyance from carrier pigeons and special messengers, and post riders with bills and small packages and a few letters, to railroads and steamboats, carrying every day hundreds of tons of letters and newspapers and books, all through the length and breadth of the land, is an extraordinary commentary upon the increasing wealth and prosperity of the nation, and the energy and intelligence of the people. The few thousand pounds of postal revenue in Franklin's time for a single year, give place now to fifteen millions of dollars annually, a sum greater than the annual revenues of the federal government during the administration of John Quincy Adams.

This service, under the liberal patronage of the Government, has done more to aid in developing the resources of the country than anything else except the cultivation of the soil. It has done more to aid in enlightening and christianizing the people than anything else except the spelling book and bible. The postoffice and mail route travel with civilization and mark its progress as distinctly as the school house and meeting house.

THE POSTAL SERVICE SHOULD DEFRAY ITS OWN EXPENSES.

It has always been an erroneous theory in the history of the postal service of the United States that it was established or sustained on the principle of wholly defraying its own expenses out of its own revenues; or, in other words, on the principle that it should be self supporting. It is a great public necessity, to accommodate private citizens, and it will not do to say that no mail route shall be opened, or postoffice established, until the business on the proposed route or the proposed office shall pay all expenses.

Large sums of money are paid every year to contractors for carrying mails beyond our frontier, across the central wilderness to the Pacific States; and other large sums are paid for service on lines tributary to the main lines, to accommodate as yet sparse settlements. From these, comparatively small returns come back in the shape of postal revenues. Yet these very agencies invite settlement and encourage enterprise in material development, so that there comes back to the people in new wealth almost as many millions of dollars as the government expends thousands in this particular branch of service.

Congress has wisely appropriated $500,000 per year to pay for carrying mails from San Francisco to China. There is an excuse, in sending mails, for paying this money to a private company in aid of a great commercial enterprise. This money, so expended, will come back from the China seas in goods and wares and merchandise to our own markets or in seeking European markets, in transportation paid across the continent.

Whether the people pay in postage stamps for transmission of letters through the mails, or whether they pay by appropriation of public money, the ends sought and the ends attained are the same. While lavish expenditure of public money is to be avoided, there ought to be a liberal expenditure for extending mail facilities by land and by sea.

INCREASE OF SALARIES RECOMMENDED.

In another respect I recommend more liberality. The clerks and employees of the Postoffice Department have not been well paid for the services they have performed. The salaries of clerks in the Postoffice Department during the four years of war were not increased, while all the expenses of living were more than doubled. The salaries were fixed in times of peace and low prices. They were not raised when war raised prices. Clerks were compelled to run in debt, and in many cases, their families suffered from want. They worked faithfully, and skillfully and honestly in discharging important duties for the government. I submit that they ought to have some reasonable allowance for the past, and an increase of salary in the future.

ADEQUATE COMPENSATION TO POSTOFFICE CLERKS &c.

Clerks in postoffices, letter carriers, and route agents are not paid what they ought to be paid. Honest, industrious men are required for all these duties, and they ought to be paid a fair and living compensation for their labor. Their employment is uninterrupted, except by sickness. The letter carriers claim peculiar consideration. They travel every day from early in the morning until late at night, in heat and cold, and rain and snow, all through the cities, distributing letters and papers without compensation enough to pay house rent. I feel that the government ought to pay all these employees better, because they earn more, and because the government can afford to pay more. I plead the cause of all these employees because it is just to them that I should, and I earnestly ask permission and means to pay them better.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The foreign postal service has grown to such magnitude that increased care and responsibility fall upon those having the direct charge of it; and I respectfully ask that authority be given to appoint a superintendent of foreign mails, and an additional clerk for that branch of the service.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DEAD LETTERS RECOMMENDED.

I also recommend that authority be given to appoint a superintendent of the opening and distribution of dead letters.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE NEEDS AMENDMENT.

The law regulating the franking privilege ought, in my opinion, to be amended. I do not think the privilege should be abolished. I think it is necessary for the different departments, as well as for Congress. But great abuses have grown up under it. To avoid frauds and a misuse of the privilege, I recommend such a change in the law as to require the written signature of the person exercising the privilege upon the matter franked; and to relieve the heads of departments and bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the government, with the right to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is appointed.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.
THE PRESIDENT.

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF.

Garrett's Celebrated Philadelphia Scotch Snuff, acknowledged to be the best in use. We have just received a large stock of, and can sell it lower than any other house in the city. Ten per cent. saved by buying at our house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California Wines. California Wines.
California Wines;
Consisting of Port Wine, Angelica Wine, Muscadet Wine. Also Speer's celebrated Samburg Wine. These wines, although not costing more than the ordinary article, are pure, and should always command the preference when wanted for medicinal purposes. Also on hand a very superior Old Rye Whisky, pure Alcohol, Turpentine, Oil and Varnishes, at low rates. Superior Potash always on hand.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street,
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street,
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

$10,000

JANUARY COUPONS, payable in Gold,
WANTED BY
THOMPSON, BELL & CO.,
68 Fourth street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old or young, should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. se1:3m-TU&W

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume. Is found on all toilettes, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume. Try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & CO., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia. oc15-TU:TH&S

"A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—New York Independent.

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally. no7-vm Tu,Th,S

RHEUMATISM OF YEARS STANDING is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH CHORAL UNION.

There will be an extra Rehearsal of this Society on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 4th. All members who expect to take part in the Concert to be given on the 20th inst., are requested to be present punctually at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES E. MURDOCH DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The above Association was organized on November 14th, 1866. The following Officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. M. Abbott; Vice President, W. Carleton; Secretary, A. C. Johnston; Treasurer, J. T. McClelland; Stage Manager, W. L. Reeder; Acting Manager, A. M. Ray. Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to unite with the above Association, will please address A. C. JOHNSTON, Corresponding Secretary, Lock Box 65, Allegheny Postoffice, to whom all communications must be addressed.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hollow Ware,
TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.

ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
TTHS I. W. GRAFTON.

MACHINESHOP AND FOUNDRY AT ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.

Consisting of Planers, Lathes, Boring Mills, Chipping Machines, Drills, &c., with all the Tools, Patterns and Flasks. The Engine and Gearing are in excellent condition. The Building and Grounds can be bought or leased on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, decline in health. Inquire of
J. FULTON,
No. 53 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING—

A Few Single Gentlemen

Can be accommodated with ROOMS AND BOARDING. Day Boarders can also be accommodated, at
151 THIRD STREET.

PUBLIC SALE—

The undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY, December 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a valuable Tract of Land, situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, Pa., one mile from the town of Belleverson, also one mile from Rehoboth Church, containing 187 acres, two thirds of which under a high state of cultivation, the balance good white oak timber land. The improvements consist of a comfortable log house, good frame barn, large frame stable, newly built, also a fine spring house, newly built. This Farm is well supplied with never failing springs. There is abundance of lime and flag stone on the farm. Said Farm is underlaid with a seven foot vein of excellent Coal. This coal is considered very valuable, being within one mile of the Monongahela river.

Also, on the same day, a set of Farming Implements, in connection with a fine lot of Stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.
T,F&S S. F. JONES.

NEW GOODS—
JUST RECEIVED,

Choice LAYER RAISINS, in quarter, half and whole boxes.
NEW FIGS, ZANTE CURRANTS, SEEDLESS RAISINS, CITRON and LEMON PEEL.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

REMOVAL.

PRICE & SIMS
TO
NO. 29 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIRST.

A VERY HANDSOME
AND
Popular Subscription Book,
PRICE $5 00.
THE REPUBLICAN COURT;
OR,
American Society
IN THE
DAYS OF WASHINGTON.
BY
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

With Twenty-five Portraits of Distinguished Women, Engraved from Original Paintings by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Malbone, and other contemporary Painters.

The design of the "Republican Court" is to give an interesting and faithful view of the "Private and Social Life of this Country, in the Days of Washington." Referring as briefly as possible to political affairs, it introduces the great characters of that illustrious age in their personal connections—in the parlor, ball room, the theatre—in anecdotes, descriptions, and details of every-day experience. It embraces particular narratives of President Washington's celebrated Tour through the Eastern States, with all its festivities, parades, &c., and of the subsequent tour through the Southern States, with the imposing and enthusiastic reception in Charleston, Augusta, &c.

In one vol. royal 8vo. 481 pages. Price, in cloth, $5 00; in French Morocco, gilt edges, $7 50.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 and 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
E. CLARK,
General Agent for Allegheny Co., Pa., Room 37, St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh. Postoffice Box 654.

CALL, CALL, CALL,
AND EXAMINE OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
Canned Fruit and Vegetables,
Jellies, Preserves,
Sauces, Catsups, Raisins,
Prunes, Currants,
Pickles, Spices,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
Also, a very large assortment of
CONFECTIONERY TOYS, &C.,
For the Holidays, all of which is offered at the
Lowest Market Prices.
REYMER & BROS.,
NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

FEATHER DUSTERS
AND GOOD BRUSHES
Of all kinds, at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no12 30 Fifth street.

LOST—
A POCKETBOOK,
Containing Two Licenses. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at
No. 60 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE AND TO ARRIVE.—
1,000 bush Oats, 300 bush Spring Barley,
2,000 lbs Chop Feed, 18,000 lbs Middlings,
20 bags Corn Meal, 150 bbls Winter Apples,
20 boxes Hamburg Cheese,
75 boxes Western Reserve Cheese,
25 dozen Corn Brooms,
50 bags Marshall's Salt.
STURGEON BROS.,
No. 11 Liberty street.

PAPER SACKS.
GODFREY & CLARK,
No. 357 LIBERTY STREET.
The best PAPER and COTTON FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.
no3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES E. STRICKLER .... C. H. MORLEDGE.

Iron City SPICE MILLS,
FIFTH STREET EXTENSION.
Near Pennsylvania Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PURE SPICES,
Mustard.
Fresh Ground Corn Meal
Coffee and Ground Nuts Roasted,
Rye Flour.

Having recently purchased the IRON CITY SPICE MILLS, the undersigned will continue the manufacture of PURE SPICES, MUSTARD, &c., for Wholesale and Retail Dealers, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Aiming to deal fair we solicit the patronage of the public.

R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mills, will be found on hand at the Mill at all times to attend to the wants of customers.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE

TO Master Carpenters and Contractors.

THE PENN'A. SALT MANUFACTURING CO. will receive Proposals for erecting at once, a TWO STORY BUILDING, 200 feet long, 40 ft. wide and 40 feet high, containing about 100,000 feet of lumber. The materials will be furnished to the Contractor on the ground.

Apply during this week, at the Works, at NATRONA, or at No. 12 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny city, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the Evening, where plans and specifications may be seen.

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$602,770 54	
On Fire Risks	139,691 79	
		$742,462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1st, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire Risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$370,319 66	
Fire Losses	92,897 81	
Return Premiums	40,529 79	
Re-Insurances	54,624 51	
Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	35,157 90	
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c.	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 72	
		$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividend and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	135,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempts)	126,362 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Penna R. R. guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150	143 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	8,258 25
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3,950 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Market value $1,070,280 75; Cost $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	217,637 23
	Balances due at Agencies: Premiums on Marine Policies; Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173 00. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 34	41,549 60
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'gh,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOS. C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
M,W,F

J. J. GILLESPIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
Artist's Material,
Looking Glass Plates,
Plate Glass,
French Window Glass,
Engravings,
Chromo Lithographs,
Paintings, Drawings,
Pier and Mantle Glasses,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Rosewood,
Mahogany,
Gilt Mouldings, &c.
No. 86 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the Ladies.
RARE GOODS,
CLOTHES, MANGLES
GOFFERING
OR
Fluting Irons.

We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.

CALL AND SEE THEM
AT
No. 124 Wood Street.
W. W. BRADSHAW.
TTHS

PROPOSALS—

OFFICE OF CITY WATER WORKS,
STEUBENVILLE, O., November 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received until DECEMBER 20TH, at noon, for the furnishing of 3,423 feet of pipe, 15 inch diameter, 350 feet of which will be one inch thick, the balance, 3,073 feet will be three quarter inch thick, each pipe 12 feet long; all pipe to be tested and delivered at either of the railroad depots or wharfs in the city of Steubenville.
H. G. GARRETT,
JOHN McCRACKEN,
JOSHUA MANLY,
Trustees City W. W.

PROPOSALS—

OFFICE OF CITY WATER WORKS,
STEUBENVILLE, O., November 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received until DECEMBER 20TH, at noon, for the building and erection of an Engine, Boilers, Pumps, etc., for the Steubenville Water Works. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of City Water Works, Steubenville, Ohio. The party accepted will be required to enter into an article giving full details of the entire work, embracing the erection of the whole work in its place, and have the same work performed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of the Water Works, reserving the right of rejecting all bids.
H. G. GARRETT,
JOHN McCRACKEN,
JOSHUA MANLY,
Trustees City W. W.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,

Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grapevines and Greenhouse Plants.

Send for our Fall Catalogue.

Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes. oc20-ym

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STOCK SALES

AT A. McILWAINE'S, 106 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE STOCKS & BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, December 4th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield Street,
5 shares German National Bank.
50 shares Columbia Oil Co.
50 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co.
$5,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Connellsville Railroad 6 per cent Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Allegheny County 5 per cent Compromise 20 years Bonds.
$2,000 Allegheny City 4 per cent Bonds.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
AND
Bridal Presents.
C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET,

Has just received a very large and carefully selected stock of FINE GOODS, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of
Fine Jewelry,
Diamonds,
American, Swiss and English Watches,
Fine French Clocks,
Bronze Figures and Vases,
China Vases,
Fine Silver Ware,
Superior American Electro Plated Wares,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Tea Sets,
Epergnes,
Wine Stands,
Ice Pitchers,
Waiters and Trays,
Fruit Stands,
Caster Cases,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET.

FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, MAPLE & LEATHER
Writing Desks.
PLAIN AND ELEGANTLY INLAID.
LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PORTFOLIOS,
FAMILY BIBLES, SATCHELS,
LADIES' PURSES AND PORTMONAIES,
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
Fine Bindings,
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
All Fresh Goods and New Styles.
J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
W. W. WATTLE'S
NO. 41 FIFTH STREET.

I have on hand an elegant assortment of fine goods suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of
FINE GOLD WATCHES,
RICH GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVER WARE,
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
To which the attention of my former customers and the trade generally is invited.

TOYS,
TOYS,
TOYS.
5,000 bxs Pure Sugar Toys,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
SHEPHARD'S,
NO 317 LIBERTY STREET,
T,TH,S PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHRISTMAS—
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
AT FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh. Dealers in particular, and the public in general are requested to call and examine our unrivalled stock of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS for the Holidays, which we offer to the Trade and at Retail, at the VERY LOWEST FIGURES. no22-ym-eod

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL,
21
FIFTH STREET,
OFFER A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE GOODS,
IN
IRISH POPLINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
EVENING TAFFETAS,
GLACE SILKS,
REPPS, all Colors,
POPLINS, all colors,
RICH SHAWLS,
PATTERN MANTLES,
VELVET MANTLES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
BOYS' WEAR,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Domestic Goods,
OF ALL KINDS.

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES,

I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS,
Of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
no15-ym

PURE AND CHEAP. **BUY** SOLD BY DEALERS.
"SUPERIOR"
LARD OIL,
EXTRA No. 1 WINTER.
MANUFACTURED BY
C. & T. WANN
CINCINNATI.
CANDLES, &c., BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICE.
BUY!

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

OFFICE MARINE OIL COMPANY,
(Corner Water and Market streets,)
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MARINE OIL CO. have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings for the month of November, payable on and after December 5th. Transfer books closed to 5th proximo.
E. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Fourth street.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR before December 10th, will draw SIX PER CENT INTEREST, (Free of Tax) from December 1st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 Water St., Nov. 23, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, December 4th prox, at which time an election for Fifteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE P. & C. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, November 13th, 1866.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, third (3d) day of December next, at 10½ o'cl'k A. M. no14-eodtd

NOTICE—

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Oakland Railway Company, held at Oakland Station, November 19, 1866, the following persons were elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year—THOMAS MELLON, B. F. PETTIT, A. HOEVELER, P. A. MADEIRA and F. DEHAAN.
Pittsburgh, November 21, 1866. no23-S

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—That an election for President and Managers of the PITTSBURGH FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of Bruce & Negley, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. HAILMAN, Secretary.
November 19th, 1866. no20-td

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Mass Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified that an instalment of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, has been levied upon the capital stock, payable on or before MONDAY, December the 3d, 1866, at the Office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1866. oc27-3d

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day transferred the business and effects of their office to Messrs. J. F. STARK & CO., who will continue the business as heretofore. Checks drawn on us against credits will be paid by them. Mr. Stark has been in our office for the last fifteen years, and is favorably known to all who have transacted business with us. We take much satisfaction in recommending our successors to the confidence and patronage of our old customers and the public.
Nov. 24, 1866. WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general Banking business, under the name and style of
J. F. STARK & CO.
J. F. STARK,
JOS. ABEL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1866.

J. F. STARK & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS,
CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS, UNCURRENT MONEY,
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Europe.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

ANDERSON & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
AND
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.

STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.
N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

P. S.—IN DISPOSING OF OUR establishment to the above parties, we cordially recommend and solicit for the new firm of ANDERSON & BROTHER a continuance of the custom of our friends and the public generally.
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
oc9-ym ADAM AESCHLEMANN.

NEW
Discovery
KANE'S
Petroleum Soap.

It has long been known that Petroleum Soap possesses both detersive and curative properties. Aware of this fact chemists have endeavored for years to discover a chemical process by which those properties could be utilized in making Soap.

A discovery has recently been made by S. K. KANE, which has overcome all difficulties in securing a chemical union. He has succeeded in producing a Soap which retains all the peculiar properties of Petroleum, and is superior as a Washing Toilet and Shaving Soap to any other manufactured.

It only needs a trial to be convinced.

It cleanses better than any other Soap, and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

It will wash without injury, Silks, Kid Gloves, and all kinds of Woolen Goods.

It will cleanse all kinds of Paints and Furniture, leaving a beautiful polish.

It will cure Tetter and all Skin Diseases and Chapped Hands, and is the best Soap known for cleansing sores, washing wounds, cuts, &c., &c.

It imparts a delightful softness to the skin, and keeps it in a healthy condition.

It is cheaper than any other Soap in the market, one pound lasting nearly as long as two of any standard Soap, at the same price.

It is as simple as any other Soap, requiring no extensive and complicated directions for use.

CALL FOR
"PETROLEUM SOAP,"
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
FOR SALE AT ALL
DRUG AND GROCERY STORES.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

FIRE IRONS.

A full assortment of FIRE IRONS AND STANDS, for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
no21 Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
no16-eod-ym PITTSBURGH.

IRON CITY
Livery and Sale Stable,
McVEY & ROGERS, Proprietors,
No. 45 IRWIN STREET.
oc26 Tu&F-ym

FITZPATRICK & BROTHER,
FIRST PREMIUM
GOLD PEN MANUFACTURERS,

No. 43 MARKET ST., near Third street, Pittsburgh. Pens and Cases, Wholesale and Retail. Pens repaired. Persons out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and promptly returned.
no13-ymT,F

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—SALESMAN.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in a Philadelphia Wholesale Clothing House; one that can command a trade of about Fifty Thousand Dollars per annum. Liberal arrangements will be made by addressing GOD-SMITH, HOBENFELS & CO., 532 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER.

WANTED.—A PARTNER IN AN Established Manufacturing Business. Capital required, $1,500 to $2,000. For particulars address for one week, with real name, to M. O., PARTNER, Commercial Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN with a capital of from $25,000 to $30,000 to engage in the WHOLESALE HARDWARE. Must be a competent office man. The subscriber is well posted. Address HARDWARE, this office.
T-TH&S

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Young Man of Five Years' experience in Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping and Clerking; can give good city references. Address H. E., Box Z, COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Young Man of considerable experience in the general trade; willing to attend store or assist in office; first references. Address "P.," care Messrs. A. MARTIN & Co., 32 Diamond, Allegheny.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN some branch of the manufacturing business, by a YOUNG MAN of several years' practical experience in Double Entry Bookkeeping, as Bookkeeper or Assistant. Can bring the best of city references. A situation offering the prospect of advancement more desirable than a large salary. Will bring a willing hand and an able body. Address Box 10, Allegheny city.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—ONE reliable person in every Town in the United States, can find employment in a legitimate and permanent business. Position a good one. Address, soon, W. H. BUNTERSON, Cleveland, Ohio. no6-TTH

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY, GOOD men to sell by sample or otherwise, several rapidly selling and praiseworthy articles. Good wages will be paid to men of experience, who can give good references. No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY, BY THE month or year, one or two men to travel as general agent. Good References required. No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, AS Partner in a well established business. Must have $500, or give security for that amount. Tact and ability preferred to capital. Call at No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—AGENTS, $150 PER Month, everywhere, Male and Female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the greatest invention of the age. Price $18. Every Machine warranted three years. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
no6-TTH&S

FOR SALE--TO LET.

FOR SALE—TO AN ACCEPTIBLE Partner, ONE FOURTH INTEREST in the
KITTANNING ROLLING MILL.
Apply to WM. B. BRICKELL,
tf Of Martin, Brickell & Co., No 80 Water St.

PRIVATE SALE OF A
Valuable Hotel Property.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the excellent Hotel Property, situated in Mahoningtown, three miles South of New Castle. The improvement consists of a large two story Frame House, with ample Stabling attached. The ground occupied by the house and stable consists of four large lots with unoccupied ground enough to put up three comfortable houses. For further particulars, inquire on the premises of
Mrs. E. J. CONNOLLY.

TO LET—
A NEW FRAME HOUSE
Of Four Small Rooms, near Kirkpatrick street. Inquire of CHATHAM T. EWING,
Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant street.

FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN:
The Stock, Fixtures, and Good Will of a RETAIL TRIMMING AND FANCY STORE, No. 763 Penn street. A good business now doing. Owner having to remove, is the reason for selling out. For particulars inquire at the store.
L. MORTON, 763 Penn street.

FOR SALE—
A FIRST-CLASS STORE,
Doing a good business, and one of the best Business Stands in the city. Inquire at
No. 64 MARKET STREET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.
RARE CHANCE.

LARGE MANSION, freshly remodelled and repaired, in complete order, with all modern conveniences.

TWO AND A HALF ACRES

In the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles out, and about four minutes' walk from a regular Station. Apply at
119 FIRST STREET.

MULES FOR SALE—
LOT OF MEDIUM DRAUGHT AND PIT MULES
At the East Liberty Cattle Yards, ranging in price from $150 and upwards, only for a few days. Inquire of
COZAD & JOHNSON,
Eastern Exchange.

FOR SALE—
A RARE CHANCE FOR A CLOTHIER.
One of the best Stands on St. Clair street. Stock and Fixtures for sale. Address CLOTHIER, at this office, with real name. Possession given now or the first of April. no24-ss

FOR SALE—
THE DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 81 Fourth street, near Wood, now occupied in part by Messrs. Tiernan & Hays, Attorneys. For price and terms inquire at
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
no19-tf Corner Wood and First Sts.

FOR SALE—
All the fixtures and appurtenances of an
OIL REFINERY,
Consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand Agitator &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN TORRENCE,
no13-tf No. 102 Fourth street.

HORSES, HORSES—FOR SALE.—
Six Good Sound Work Horses.
Just received and will be sold cheap. The horses are all warranted to be sound and good workers or no sale. Also, a good DRIVING HORSE.
Can be seen at HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stables,
no9-tf FIRST ST., near Monongahela House.

TO LET.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR
Of BUILDING on Duquesne Way, second door below Hand Street Bridge.
McCREIGHT, CUSHMAN & CO.,
no1tf Duquesne Way, below Hand st.

FOR SALE.
A CONTROLLING INTEREST,
In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo., now and for many years past in active operation and enjoying a large patronage, being principally engaged in house building work. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., No. 151 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo. se27-tf

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WM. M. CLANEY & CO,
Gas Coal Works,
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice address Box 587 Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn'a R. R., opposite Mechanics street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attention.

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.—Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner Try and Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above will receive prompt attention.

Postoffice Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. je28

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
For sale by GRAFF & REITER,
215 Liberty street.
Sole agents.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

HOMINY.
10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
no15 141 and 143 First street.

CANNED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no21 GEORGE SCHLELEIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS .... Director.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, last time, positively, of
Mr. J. W. Wallack,
In the intensely interesting drama of
THE IRON MASK.

Wednesday—Mr. Wallack in his great rendition of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand Fashionable Matinee of the Romance of a Poor Young Man.

MASONIC HALL.
EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK.
The great confederation of distinguished Ethiopian Artistes,
Burgess & LaRue's Minstrels.

Universally admitted and undeniably the Champion Troupe of America and the Autocrats of all Minstrelsy. Twenty four brilliant Ethiopian Stars. Six Comedians, including the greatest living Burlesque Actors, COOL BURGESS, S. S. PURDY, and H. W. EAGAN, four Clog Dancers, the champions MIKE KANANE, NED WEST and the wonderful UTICA BOYS. Marvellous Vocal Quartette, SWEET, FRED-ERICKS, CHURCH and BRANDEST. FRANK ROWLES Great Brass Band. NED KNEELAND'S Magnificent Orchestra. An entire new Programme each evening by the largest and most versatile Company and most extraordinary combination of Instrumental, Vocal, Comic and Terpsichorean Talent ever confederated in one organization. Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the house.

Admission 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

LECTURE BY THE
REV. E. A. DICKEY,
In the FIFTH U. P. CHURCH, corner of Washington and Webster streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 6, 1866, for the Benefit of the Sabbath School.
Subject—"AIM AND SUCCESS."
Tickets, Fifty Cents.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that
Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie
WILL DELIVER THE
FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Ev'ng, Dec. 6, 1866.

SUBJECT—"TRAVELS ABROAD, AND PERSONS WHOM I MET."

Single Ticket, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY MORNING, December 6th, at 10 o'clock. No more than 12 Seats can be secured by one person.

Only holders of Parquette Checks will pass in at the upper doors.

JAS. B. SCOTT,	R. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT,	OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, JR.,	THOS. S. MILLER,
O. H. P. SCAIFE,	Lecture Committee.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on LIBERTY STREET.
Lecture
TO BE GIVEN BY THE
Rev. FATHER JEREMIAH VAUGHAN,
ON
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4th,
Subject—ON THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Book stores on Fifth street, or at the door.
Proceeds for the benefit of Building a Roman Catholic Church in the County Clare, Ireland.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS .... Manager.
First appearance in Pittsburgh of the dashing vocalist, actress and versatile artiste,
MISS AMELIA WELLS.
Also, of the eminent clown, pantomimist and comic dancer, MR. ROBERT BUTLER, both of whom will appear in conjunction with our Model Variety Troupe in a programme of par excellence, including the beautiful drama termed the WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. fe23-1y

MERCHANT TAILORS.

DO YOU WANT GOOD, STYLISH,
FASHIONABLE
AND WELL MADE
Clothing
TO ORDER--IF SO TRY
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.
We have now a complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and OVERCOATINGS to select from.

BOYS' CLOTHING
AT 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.
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AT 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.
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ALL SIZES,
LATEST STYLES, NEWEST GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, PRICES MODERATE.
GRAY & LOGAN,
TTh&S 47 ST. CLAIR ST.

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,
Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no19-8m

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES...P. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS' ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS.
WEST CANAL STREET,
Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
Having resumed operation under the name and style of
E. HYDE'S SONS,
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Battings,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.
no8-ym

STAR
FireBrick
WORKS,
Cor. BUTLER AND LUMBER STS.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of FIRE BRICK, and TILE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TO ORDER. We have on hand a large supply of First-class Brick made from Clarion River Clay. Also, a large supply of Clay which we can warrant to the Glass Trade as a Superior Article for Pot purposes. The inconvenience caused by the late Fire at our Works will only be temporary, and not interfere with the regular delivery of Brick to our customers.
no23-ss S. P. HARBISON, Sec'y.

A FULL STOCK OF
CANNED FRUITS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

LOST—$5 00 REWARD.
A SMALL BLACK TERRIER SLUT.
With Silver Collar and Lock. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
Brownsville Wharfboat.

J. B. M'LAUGHLIN, JR. .... JAS. H. M'KINNELL.
WM. L. ELLIS & CO.,
Dealers in
FRESH CAN, COVE, SPICED AND SHELL
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FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND GAME received daily by express. 21 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Terms, cash.
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LAMPS.
LAMPS.
The greatest assortment of Lamps at REDUCED PRICES, and the best No. 1 REFINED OIL (110 fire test) by
G. PORZEL,
No. 90 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Lamps promptly Repaired.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable FARMS in Columbiana county, Ohio, two miles north west of Salem, containing 106 Acres. Barn, with stone basement, worth $3,000, good Carriage House, new Dwelling, three large Orchards, best bearing Fruit Trees; besides a dwarf Pear Orchard of 300 trees, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c. Board and paling fences. Sugar camp near the barn, with every desirable convenience to be found on the place. For further information inquire on the premises. DAVID CUMMING, Salem, Ohio.

DESIRABLE DWELLING, HANDSOME GROUNDS, &c., FOR SALE. The attention of persons looking after a comfortable home is specially directed to this property now offered for sale, the owner's business calling him elsewhere. The property is desirably located on the second bank, Fourth ward, Allegheny. The lot is large, fronting 50 feet on North Canal street, and extending back 273 feet to Liberty street. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 Rooms, wide Hall and Verandah, Kitchen and Wash Room having Range and Furnace, Bath Room, Marble Mantles, Gas and Water throughout; also, a Two Story Brick Stable containing Double Carriage House, stabling for 5 Horses, Ice House, choice Fruit Trees, Grapes and other small fruits. This is a desirable property, being but a few minutes walk from the business portion of either city. Passenger cars run within one square of the house. For terms and further particulars, inquire of
T. A. McCLELLAND,
Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The undersigned having determined to move West, now offers his new and beautiful Residence situated on the corner of Robinson and Morgan streets, Allegheny, for sale. The lot is 24x82 feet, fronting on Robinson street. Contains 11 rooms, wash house, bath room, cold and hot water and gas in every room. Possession given on the first day of April. Inquire on the premises or at No. 145 Wood street, Pittsburgh, up stairs.
J. E. WELLS.

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a salt well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND,
Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved. 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
One mile north of Penn Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, in Westmoreland county, Pa. The Farm contains about 150 acres. 100 acres under fence. Improvements a substantial Log House, Log Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. If not sold before the 15th of December next, the Farm will be rented. Apply to W. WILSON, or
no20 TL R. A. HOPE, Penn Station, Pa. R. R.

GLASS WORKS PROPERTY
For Sale.

A SPLENDID SITE LOCATED in Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa., owned by Wm. Ihmsen, deceased, containing about 2½ acres, with a front of 360 feet, more or less, on the principle business street, and running back to the creek, thus making it one of the best locations for a Glass Works, Rolling Mill or Woolen Factory that can be found on the Monongahela river.

On the same property is a brick row containing seven two story tenements, one two story store room and ware room.

Also, two one acre lots in said city. Convenient to this property can be had lime stone, coal and wood in abundance. Being only 24 miles from Pittsburgh on the Monongahela river, with two lines of steamers daily, makes it very desirable property for manufacturing purposes.

The above described property will be offered at private sale until the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, and if not sold at that time will be auctioned off on the premises.

For price and terms inquire of D. IHMSEN of the firm of Cunningham & Ihmsen, Glass Manufacturers, No. 109 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no28td

FOR SALE—
Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for
Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots
For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street. no13-tf

FOR SALE—
A DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
Situate No. 73 Marion street, Lot 24x104 feet, corner of an alley. House contains 6 Rooms and Finished Garret, good Cellar, Wash-house Bake Oven; Yard around the house embellished with Shade Trees, &c. Title clear. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 96 SMITHFIELD STREET. no13-tm

HILLSIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale about one hundred Acres of Land, adjoining Hillside Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for manufacturing sites or country residences. A large trout stream runs through the place, in addition to a number of fine never failing springs. It will be sold entire or in such parcels as would suit purchasers.
Apply to GEO. H. ANDERSON,
no12-T-m No. 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES,
Containing modern improvements in Gas and Water arrangements, situated on Ross street, corner of First street. Inquire of
no6-tm BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,
Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate, &c.,
Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE
Building Lots for Country Residences.

A number of lots, from 2 to 5 acres each, admirably adapted for COUNTRY RESIDENCES, situated on the PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD, one mile from Allegheny city, adjoining the residence of Messrs. Bissell, Lusey, Boyle and others, will be offered on the premises at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 4th, at 10 O'cl'k, A. M.

These lots are unsurpassed for building purposes, being easy of access by an excellent road of moderate grade, well watered by running streams and numerous fine springs, and having Southern and Eastern exposures.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars and plots of the property apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 102 Fourth street.
N. B.—Dinner will be furnished free of expense on the premises. no21-1

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn street, containing eleven rooms, two bath rooms, and two water closets, also finished attic. Lot 26x160, to an alley. The house is furnished with a heater, and all modern conveniences. Brick Stable and Carriage House on the alley.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no19 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad: 1 Lot 2¾ acres with Brick House containing four rooms; 4 Lots, 2 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY,
oc27 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
se4 No. 102 Fourth street.

THE GREAT WONDER—
DUNSEATH & CO.'S
Celestial Voice,
AND
BELL ACCOMPANIMENT
MUSICAL BOX.
CALL AND SEE IT.
no6

CARD.

In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at Retail, at their Warehouse, No. 33 Market street. The Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to purchase the SOHO OIL.

Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm, and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
no23-tf 33 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH
GAS SAVING CO.,
Office, No. 2 MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CORNER OF THIRD AND SMITHFIELD STS.
OFFICERS:
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JOHN W. CHALFANT,	N. J. BIGLEY.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. no13-lm

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WELCOME.

MASS GREETING TO CONGRESS.

Speeches by Judge Carter, Speaker Colfax and Others.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The mass welcome to the Republican members of Congress came off here this forenoon, and was a very fine affair. The following is Judge Carter's address of welcome:

GENTLEMEN: It is made my pleasure and duty by the loyal citizens of the District of Columbia, under their various organizations, to tender welcome to the Union members of the Thirty-ninth Congress. In their name I now welcome you, one and all, to their hospitality. The welcome is given as an expression of respect for your wisdom and patriotism, as national law makers, as well as municipal legislators of this District. Yielding all honor to the nation's defenders in the field, and without reflecting upon the other branches of the Government, or the integrity of the distinguished functionaries who occupy the seats of executive and judicial power, and with no disposition to flatter, we may be permitted to say that a nation saved bears testimony that we tender no mistaken regards; a nation saved from the conspiracies of European powers; saved from the parricidal efforts of domestic foes; saved from bankruptcy; saved from slavery; a nation saved, not in its sins, but from its sins; a nation saved in all its liberties at home, to be and continue the prophet of liberty for the world; and that nation transferred in the catalogues of nations by the very process of its trials from an experimental to a permanent and paramount power. These results, made painfully clear by the national trials fresh in the memory of all, through which the Republic passed and is passing to certain triumph, together with your unintimidated fidelity to principle and Roman firmness in its defense, command the honor of our own political and personal regard.

Much has been done. Much remains to be done. It has been not inaptly said that this is a Government of the people, by the people and for the people that people have spoken at the ballot box—in our theory of government the source of power. In their electoral judgment they have demanded that the ways of the nation shall be readjusted in such wise as to assure personal liberty to all without regard to color or condition.

In the light of this deliberate and emphatic verdict of the people, made inevitable by the memories of sacrifice and blood, you are admonished to guarantee by law that the great national trust shall be administered in the spirit of universal liberty. It is not our province or purpose to suggest what laws should be made. The significance of our tender of hospitality is an expression of our implicit confidence that whatever is needed to be enacted into law within the constitution will be accomplished through your legislative deliberations, and the nation, born again, will go on in its high career of political and material prosperity.

Mr. Colfax replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Only four months have passed away since the first session of the Congress closed, and the members whom you now greet with such generous and enthusiastic welcome returned to their homes to render an account of their stewardship to the people, and to discuss before that tribunal, from which there is no rightful appeal, the gravest issues ever submitted on the battle field to which treason invited the nation. Our heroic defenders, amid the storm of shot and shell, and who fought on sea as well as on shore, had triumphantly decided that our star-spangled banner should never become the winding sheet of the world's best hopes; but after their conflicts and their sacrifices, it remained for the people at the ballot-box, and for the people's representatives in these halls of legislation, to guard the Republic effectually against another rebellion, drenching the land in blood, and after this terrible contest for national existence, to reconstruct it on such an enduring corner-stone, that posterity should realize to the latest syllable of recorded time, that our famed heroes had not died in vain.

But four months ago we left the Capitol, and yet how crowded with events. The bloody, wicked massacre at New Orleans, the very week after our adjournment, and the extraordinary speech of the President at St. Louis, palliating the guilt of the murderers, and charging the grave responsibility on the Congress of the United States; the two great Philadelphia Conventions, one memorable for the frank acknowledgement that those who denounced Congress were really arm in arm with the men who, trampling on broken oaths, had sought to destroy the Nation's life, and the other, honored by the presence of the faithful loyalists who, when the storm of treason swept over their States, refused to bow the knee to Baal; the expulsion from office of thousands trusted and commissioned by our martyred President, to whom more than any other equal number of men the present administration was indebted for the power it wielded, their crime being inflexible fidelity to the principles professed by the successful candidate for Vice President in the canvass of 1864; the hundreds of speeches of this Presidential tour throughout the land, and their republication in millions of copies of all our prominent press, bringing the issues to the heartstone of every voter; the magnificent response of the people from ocean to ocean, condemning the policy of which they had heard so much, and attesting their unshaken confidence in Congress, which had stood so faithfully, so fearlessly and so immovably in the pathway of duty and right. How rapidly have we been making history in the past few months!

Thank God, in this land the people are the only rulers. Every two years they resume their sovereignty, and by the ballot box they make and unmake Congress, and they approve or condemn administrations. They command, and Congress and the President must obey. We return, then, to these halls, to carry out and enforce the decision of the rulers of the nation, the people. No man can misunderstand their will; four points have been settled by them beyond controversy: First, that the work of reconstruction must be in the hands of those who have been the friends, not the enemies of the nation. Second, that it must be based on the granite of loyalty, and not the quicksands of disloyalty, and that with privileges and immunities of the liberty granted by the whole nation to all people. Third, That no persons shall be disfranchised in this Republic on account of their race, and yet have their number counted to confer increased political power on those disfranchising them. Fourth, That the national debt, the cost of our national existence, shall be forever sacred, and that all debts or claims growing out of the rebellion or breaking of the fetters that ended it, shall be forever held illegal and void, and the people also declared as their desire and will that Congress should enforce this decision of theirs by appropriate legislation.

Free as these new but vital points were from every consideration of revenge or malice, looking only as they did to public justice and the public safety, and even more generous than just, it was certainly to have been expected that if there was in the region of those who had warred on the country so bitterly any returning love for the Union, any sorrow for their crimes, these essential requirements would have been assented to promptly, or if not promptly, as soon as the elections had manifested the nation's will; but on the contrary, they are spurned and scornfully neglected by those who control public opinion and wield political power in the South, and the recent election of the most conspicuous secessionists in North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas, &c., with the hostile messages of their Governors and defiant replies, rejecting the Constitutional amendment, they show that they insist on representation in Congress and the Electoral College for all the four millions of their former slaves, thus according to them enlarged and increased law-making power, in consequence of the rebellion, while at the same time they not only disfranchise them, refuse them rights and the protection of citizenship by disgraceful and oppressive laws, pretending to regulate labor contracts, and to punish vagrancy, reducing those whom the nation has made freemen to a subserviency and serfdom but little if any better than slavery itself. While we cannot compel them to approve the Constitutional Amendment, our duty to the nation, to justice, to liberty, and to humanity, is none the less; and the exponents of the people's will as we are, we cannot avoid that duty. Indeed we may see in it the finger of Providence. Like our forefathers in the past inferior ages, we have builded better than we knew. In the earlier stages of the war how willingly would an overwhelming majority of people have consented to perpetuate slavery in the Republic, if Southern traitors had taken from our lips the bloody chalice of civil war, which they compelled us to drain to its very dregs; but God willed otherwise, and at last, when every family altar had been crimsoned with blood, and every cemetery and churchyard was crowded with patriot graves, the nation rose to a higher duty and resolved in these halls that slavery should die. Then the storm cloud of war passed; God's smile shone on our banners; victory after victory blessed our gallant armies, and the crowning triumph was won that gave salvation to the Union and freedom to slaves. Since then we have been earnestly struggling for reconstruction on some enduring and loyal foundation.

Stumbling blocks have impeded our progress, and when at last a mild and magnanimous proposition is made embodying no confiscation, no banishment, no penalties, we are baffled by a hardening of heart against it as inexplicable as it seems irremovable. Does it not seem as if again the Creator is leading us in His way rather than our own, and as we turn for light does it not flash upon us that He again requires the Nation to conquer its prejudices; that as He so far above us has put all human beings under an equality before divine law and calling them His children, He demands that we shall put all upon equality before the human law, so that every one in the region poisoned by the influence of slavery and principles of treason shall be clothed with all the rights necessary for the fullest and surest protection against tyranny, outrage and wrong, and not left defenseless at the mercy of those who so long exhibited no mercy to the government they sought to destroy?

The question naturally arises, how can this be done? Surrounded by the able jurists and patriotic statesmen, returning here, as they do, crowned with an unparalleled popular indorsement, it might not be fitting to anticipate their arguments on these vital themes on the session just opening; but when the Constitution declares in its opening sentence, that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States; when it solemnly enjoins that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and when it gives to Congress full authority to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof—the duty and its exercises both seem to have been specifically anticipated by the framers of our supreme law. Since President Johnson declared in May, 1865, that the rebellion had destroyed all their vile governments in the rebellious States, Congress has recognized none of the governments established under the authority of military law, except the rebel disfranchising Government of the State of Tennessee. It has yet to settle the question, under the oaths of its members to support the Constitution, whether those provisional and unrecognized governments in which those who have been the bitterest enemies of the Republic are dominant in the executive, legislative and judicial departments; where to have been a soldier of the Union, either living or dead, is a reproach; where devotion to the lost cause of treason is openly avowed, and is the guarantee of popular favor; where the colors and the heroes of the rebellion are enthusiastically hailed, and where citizenship is refused to the only people in their midst who as a class have been loyal, are or are not republican forms of government, which it is the duty of the United States to guarantee and protect.

Leaving this and kindred questions to those who will so aptly discuss them, cannot we all here see, as loyal and patriotic and peace-loving citizens, as for us and our children, the vow which we have given for justice and humanity is registered in Heaven.

"No black laws in our borders,
No pirates on our strand,
No traitors in our Congress,
No slave upon our land."

The very few ladies present at the banquet given to the Republican members of Congress to-night, is explained by the fact that no Washington ladies attended. Only visitors from distant States were expected to be present, and there are now but few ladies, comparatively, visiting the Capital. The large hall known as the "Fair Hall," at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, has been crowded at the banquet which closed the welcome to Congress. The meeting was called to order by R. J. Hinton, Esq., who announced that General Walbridge would preside, and that the supper would be next in order.

General Walbridge, after the supper concluded, spoke as follows:

Senators and Members of the Thirty-Ninth Congress—On behalf of the Soldiers and Sailors of this district, I tender to you a warm and cordial welcome. I recognize in you that element that has appealed to the American people, and has been triumphantly sustained. [Cheers.] The loyal masses who have carried the country through the perils of the war have declared their ability to preserve the nation. After the conclusion of Mr. Colfax's speech, and after repeated calls, Senator Yates, of Illinois, came forward and addressed the assemblage at considerable length.

BY THE CABLE.

Increased Excitement in Ireland

Reform Demonstration in London.

Troops Ordered to Ireland.

LONDON, December 3.—Two regiments of troops have been ordered to leave here to-day for Ireland.

Whereabouts of Stephens.

Excitement is on the increase. Various rumors and reports continue to be circulated in regard to the whereabouts of Stephens.

Reform Demonstrations.

LONDON, December 3.—Immense reform demonstrations are in progress in this city this morning.

LONDON, December 3.—It is estimated that at least fifty thousand persons were in the procession, which formed an imposing feature of the Reform demonstration which took place to day. Nearly all the trades' societies were out in full force, and marched to the place of meeting. Forty-seven of these organized bodies, together with various branches of the Reform League, were in the line, which was composed of four grand divisions, under the guidance of marshals and led by bands of music, banners, society insignia, &c.

It was by far the largest and most important affair of the kind which has ever taken place in this country, notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the weather. It is a fact worthy of notice that the "Stars and Stripes" waved above the procession in many places, and were frequently and loudly cheered. The bands, too, seemed to have caught the inspiration of the occasion, and indulged in the production of national airs of a patriotic character. The meeting took place in the grounds of the Beaufort House, a most convenient location for so large a gathering. Seven stands were erected for the accommodation of the several speakers, a large number of whom were present on the occasion. The stores in Pall Mall, Piccadilly and the other thoroughfares through which the procession passed were closed, and thronged the streets all the way from St. James' Park, where the procession was formed, to the grounds at Beaufort House. The greatest order was maintained throughout the demonstration, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The moral effect of the whole affair cannot be over estimated.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 30—P. M.—The closing prices of American securities were: United States 5-20's, 70½; Erie, 45¼; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 76¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 3—P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. The sales were 13,000 bales including 10,000 to the trade. Middling uplands 14½d.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, Mr. FOSTER, Vice President, in the chair.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Governor of Vermont, certifying that Mr. POLAND had been duly elected Senator from that State for six years.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a communication from the Governor of New Jersey, announcing the election of Alex. Cattell as United States Senator for that State. Also, that F. P. Frelinghuysen had been appointed *pro tem.* to act as Senator in place of Hon. Mr. Wright, deceased.

A communication was also received from the Governor of Vermont, announcing that Mr. EDMUNDS had been elected to fill the place of Senator Foland.

Mr. CRAGEN presented a communication from the Governor of New Hampshire, that Mr. Fogg had been elected Senator for that State.

The President of the Senate then administered the oath of office to the above named Senators.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to inform the House that the Senate was organized.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of a bill to regulate the elective franchise of the District of Columbia. It had been introduced the first day of last session, and extensively discussed. It had been referred to a Committee, however, and had not been acted upon. He hoped it would be acted upon now.

Mr. McDOUGALL objected to it as out of order.

The President of the Senate so decided.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that it had organized, and that a committee of three had been appointed to act with a similar committee of the Senate, informing the President that they were organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took a recess till half past one o'clock.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed, and that 20,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate, which was agreed to.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, noon.

Speaker COLFAX called the House to order. Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Chaplain, then made a brief prayer, in which he invoked the divine blessing upon Congress, upon all its proceedings, and upon all the high officers of the Government, the President included. He also prayed that God would so direct all who have any influence over the destinies of the country, that harmony between all departments of the National Government might result, not such harmony as might be had by the yielding of the right, but only such as comes by the yielding of those who are in the wrong.

The members of the Tennessee delegation who had not been admitted before were then admitted.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee to wait upon the President and announce that a quorum of the House had assembled; and also that a committee be appointed to join a Senate committee to wait upon the President and announce that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed as the Committee Messrs. Washburn, Morrill and Bingham.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, the speaker was requested to assign a seat on the floor of the House to the reporter of the United States and European Telegraph News Association.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed, to be called the Committee on Freedmen, to consist of nine members, and to have charge of all matters concerning the freedmen, which was referred.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a bill to repeal the thirteenth section of an act entitled "an act to punish rebellion, and for other purposes," being the section which confers on the President the power of granting amnesty and pardon to rebels.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of State to lay before the House all correspondence had by the State Department relative to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced for reference a bill to provide for the sale of gold, by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $2,400,000 of gold every Monday morning in New York, in parcels not to exceed $10,000 each, and providing that no sale of gold be made in any other way, and that no such sales shall be made when the amount of gold in the Treasury does not exceed $2,000,000; also, that public notice of the time and place of such sale shall be given in one newspaper in each of the twelve principal cities of the United States. It is also provided, that the Secretary may allow a commission to the person making such sales not to exceed one-fifth of one per cent. of the amount sold, also, that the Secretary shall from time to time invest the proceeds of sales in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and that the bonds so purchased shall be marked "negotiable," and the interest thereon shall be invested in other bonds, to be held and treated in the same manner.

The fourth section provides that no collector of internal revenue or any public officer shall deposit the funds of the United States in any banking institution whenever his office or place of business is within two hundred miles of the Treasury of the United States, or of an Assistant Treasurer, or of any designated depository of the public money. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress at twelve o'clock noon, on the day on which the term begins,—the first Monday in January and on the second Monday in November next preceding the end of the terms for which the Congress is elected. The second section of the bill provides for the amendment of the act of July 28, 1866, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, &c., so that no member shall receive mileage for traveling to the place of the Congress to which he is elected.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to create and organize a department to be called the Department of Internal Revenue, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and means.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate removals from office.

Mr. WARNER, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, inquiring of the President whether any postmasters hold office in violation of the act for the organization of the Postoffice Department.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and STEVENS both moved in succession that the House adjourn, but the motions were lost and the House remained in session until the reception of the President's message, which the Clerk proceeded to read.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the further reading until to-morrow. Motion lost, and the message was read.

When the reading had concluded, Mr. WASHBURNE moved to print a number of extra copies of the President's message for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Springfield Municipal Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., November 3.—At the municipal election in this city to-day, A. D. Biggs was re-elected Mayor over Willis Phelps, by a majority of 295, in a total vote of 1,767. The issues of the canvass was purely local.

Public Amusements.

A large and intelligent audience assembled at the Opera House last evening, to witness Mr. J. W. Wallack's impersonation of "Count Leon," the "Man in the Iron Mask." All were pleased, as was manifested by their frequent applause. The "Iron Mask" will be repeated to-night.

Yankee Locke, the inimitable representative of 'away deown East," had a welcome last night at the Theater, which was filled by a delighted audience. This evening Mr. Locke will appear in two of his best and most amusing characters.

The attractions at the Varieties continue to be of a unique and varied character, and full houses are the order of the day.

Burgess & Larue's great minstrel troupe had a large audience last evening, which they kept in a continual roar of laughter during the performance. They perform again to-night.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Charge of Judge Stowe.

The December term of the Court of Quarter Sessions was opened yesterday morning. After the list of Grand Jurors had been called, Wm. M. Hesh, Esq., was appointed foreman, when Judge Stowe proceeded to deliver the usual charge. The Judge recited the duties of the Grand Jury at considerable length, and among other recommendations suggested that some action should be taken towards prohibiting the sale of illuminating oils that could not withstand a fire test of at least one hundred and ten degrees. The Grand Jury then retired to their room, and there being no cases for trial the Petit Jury was discharged until this morning at ten o'clock. A number of surety of the peace cases were disposed of, after which the Court adjourned.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of President Hughart—Re-Election of Old Board of Directors.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was held at the office of the company at the corner of Water and Ross streets, this city, yesterday morning.

At half past ten o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, W. O. Hughart, Esq., who announced briefly its object.

The meeting was then organized by the election of the following officers: President, Col. Alexander Miller; Vice Presidents, Zadock Street, Esq., C. P. Markle, Esq., Col S. D. Oliphant; Secretaries, Messrs. J. H. Page, C. E. Locke.

Messrs. J. Kurtz, J. J. Philips and E. W. McClure, were then appointed tellers to conduct the election for Directors for the ensuing year.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the President, W. O. Hughart, Esq., was then read by J. H. Page, Jr., Esq., and was as follows:

Annual Report.

In obedience to the requirements of the seventh section of the charter, the President and Directors present to the stockholders this their fourteenth annual report, containing a statement of the affairs and proceedings of the company for the year ending October 31st, 1866.

We first exhibit the result of our labors in a general form, referring you to the appended reports and tables for minute, but really interesting information:

GROSS EARNINGS.

From passengers	$172,442 45
From freights	285,543 60
From mails	3,650 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,493 87
Total	$467,129 82

EXPENSE OF OPERATIONS.

Conducting transportation	$ 65,706 40
Motive power	93,825 33
Maintenance of cars	16,738 16
Maintenance of road	116,874 00
General expenses	17,086 90
Total expenses	$310,230 79

Showing the net earnings to be $156,899 03, equalling 33-59 per cent., which is slightly better than the previous year.

EARNINGS.

The total number of passengers carried all distances was 380,044, against 395,843 the previous year. The revenue therefrom was $172,442 45—a decrease from the previous year of $9,010 89, or less than five per cent. This is attributable to the removal of the military camps from the line of the road, and also in a considerable degree to the fears produced by the fall of rocks, which have taken place at intervals during the whole year, at the cliffs near the city. We have expended a large amount of money at this point; first, in maintaining the requisite watching, and in removing the masses as they fell; and lastly, in taking down the most threatening of the overhanging rocks. We have also contracted for the filling of the trestle work at Four Mile Run. With these sources of dread removed, or in process of removal, we do not doubt but that the present year will show more favorable results.

The freight transported all distances was 315,734 tons, against 220,214 tons the previous year, an increase of 95,520 tons, or 43 37-100 per cent. This most gratifying result fully justifies us in the policy which we have adopted and pursued through much discouragement and financial difficulty. The facilities offered and the personal efforts of your officers have served in the highest degree to stimulate the production of articles of transportation, the values of which have, in time, acted and reacted upon the prosperity of the districts producing them. To accommodate the trade thus encouraged, we have taxed the resources of the road to their utmost, even beyond what seemed prudence. Looking to this end we have also increased the number and length of sidings, and thus have made new districts tributary to our trade. Many articles hitherto neglected have been brought into notice. We would especially mention iron ore and white sand for manufacture of glass. This last has been thoroughly tested, is fully approved, and promises to be one of the heaviest articles of our transportation.

The amount received from freight has been $285,543 60, against $203,087 19 last year, an increase of revenue of $82,456 41, or 40 60-100 per cent. The coal and coke moved for the previous year amounted to 159,520 tons, the present year to 256,643, being an increase of 97,123 tons, or nearly sixty-one per cent. in this item alone. We have been compelled to reduce the rate upon coal, which accounts for the fact that the increased per centum in tonnage is not met by a corresponding increase of revenue.

The item of mail earnings is $3,650, the same as previous year. That headed miscellaneous is for sales of old material, work done at company's shops for individuals, etc.

Of the gross revenue the main division of the road has earned $311,139 49, an increase of $54,388 11, or 21 18-100 per cent. The Turtle Creek Divisions earned $120,923 77, an increase of $16,511 63, and the Fayette County Road, $26,046 61, an increase of $1,807 14.

Thus the total gross earnings have been $467,129 87 against $394,363 36, an increase of $72,766 51. The earnings per mile run by trains are $144 15, being nearly the same as last year.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The cost of conducting transportation has been $65,706 40, or 20 27 per cent. per mile run by trains, which is 3 75-less per mile than last year. The cost of maintenance of road bed, bridges and trestling has been $116,874, against $86,981 77 last year, an increase of $29,892 23. This is equal to $1,623 26 per mile for seventy-two miles.

The cost of repairs per mile run by trains is thirty six cents, being four cents per mile more than last year. We have put into the track one hundred and eighteen tons of new iron and about forty thousand cross ties, besides the proportion of rebuilding bridges and trestle pertaining to repairs.

The motive power, including repairs of engines fuel, oil, material for repairs, etc., has cost $93,825 33, or 28 85-100 cents per mile run, being 1 14-100 less than the previous year. This includes the re-building of several engines and expensive repairs upon others, and is not disproportionate to the amount of service performed by so small a number of locomotives. Maintenance of cars has cost $16,738 16, 5 11-100 cents per mile run by trains, being 1 25-100 less than last year.

The general expenses of administration have been $17,086 90. The item of legal expenses included under this head is $2,967 50, and is due to the heavy cost of preparing and fighting the battle for the restoration of our charter at Williamsport in June last, and elsewhere. Indeed every cent of increase under this head is due to our litigation; salaries of officers and other customary expenses being but little changed. The total cost of maintenance, working and administration this year have been $310,230 79, against $267,002 36 last year, an increase of $46,228 43. This is, however, only 95 73-100 cents per mile run by train against 7 cents per mile last year, which is the true test of working expenses. The work done is also more than eighteen per cent. greater in mileage and more than forty-three per cent. greater in tonnage than last year.

The ratio of current expenses to the gross receipts is 66 41-100 against 66 93-100 last year.

The report then states that the cost of operating the road is and will be excessive until the road bed and track is restored to the proper condition, and also recommends the replacing of the various trestles with embankments. The report next alludes to the fall of rock in the rear of Everson & Preston's Mills, the damage done to bridges by ice freshets, and also to the reduction of the rate of transportation of coal, in consequence of the completion of another coal railroad. In spite of these circumstances, the report states there is reason for congratulation that the result has not been worse, and more especially as the comparison with other similarly situated roads show a rate considerably in favor of the Connellsville Company per mile run and ton carried.

The work performed by motive power is next alluded to. The whole number of miles run by locomotives have been 324,088 carrying 380,044 passengers, an average distance of twelve miles, equivalent to 637,000 over the whole seventy-two miles of the road, or 4,587,106 one mile. Of these, 210,839 traveled eastward, and 169,205 westward. The freight transportation was 315,734 tons, 30,057 passing eastward, toward Connellsville, and 285,677 westward, toward Pittsburgh. The freight was carried an average distance of 38¾ miles.

The report refers with pleasure to the fact that no traveler has been killed on the road during the past year, or even seriously injured, and that but two employees have been fatally injured.

The financial condition of the company is next alluded to, from which it appears that the floating debt for the present year is $73,108 10, but by deducting the several amounts in the hands of Treasurer and agents, the debt would be reduced to $59,305 83, the true amount.

The work on the Sand Patch Tunnel is next referred to, and the policy of completing it urged. During the year, one ten wheel freight engine has been added to the rolling stock, and one new passenger coach built at the company's shop; another car has been built, and a third one rebuilt. Valuable machinery has also been added to the shops, but more is still needed.

The report then refers to the litigation to which the road has been subjected by a rival corporation, and reviews the proceedings in the United States Courts at Williamsport, in June last. Regret is expressed that an appeal has been taken from that decision, but hopes are entertained that the company will come out of the contest victorious.

The report concludes by alluding to the future prospects of the Road, in which the efforts last winter to procure the passage of an act by the State Legislature repealing the disfranchising act, the Act of Congress nationalizing the route are referred to. The Board do not "hesitate to assert that the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad was the only barrier in the way of obtaining all the helpful State legislation needed. Efforts should be renewed at the coming session, and there will be great hopes of success."

The report concludes as follows:

"We are conscious that there has existed a feeling of disappointment at the apparent apathy of your Board, after the successful issue of the case at Williamsport. To meet and remove this feeling we would reiterate the statement that financial negotiations are impossible, so long as this title to the franchises is in litigation. This difficulty once removed, the existing management of the road will be able to push the work to completion without any delay or hindrance from lack of means."

After the reading of the report of the President of the Board of Directors, the report of Chief Engineer Latrobe was read. Both reports were adopted.

The report of the Auditing Committee was then submitted, setting forth that they had attended to their duties, and found the books of the Company in admirable order. The meeting then adjourned.

An election for Board of Directors was then held, when the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to serve for the ensuing year: Wm. Oden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Fleming, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Baldwin, Joseph Pennock, Cyrus Meyers, Benjamin Deford, John A. Thompson, John Hopkins, Joseph R. Marston, W. W. Taylor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Sterrett.

This Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when thirty-eight jurors answered to their names. The case of James B. Barr vs B. L. Fahnestock, being an action to recover $265 62, for ground rent of a lot in the Fifth ward, was taken up, and a verdict rendered in favor of defendant. A motion for a new trial, with reasons therefor, was filed by plaintiff's counsel.

John Lindsay vs. Thomas W. Lindsay, Gen. James S. Negley, J. N. Berlin, and Geo. G. Negley. In March, 1865, the defendants in this case purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land in West Virginia from plaintiff for $10,060, but have failed to make payment therefor as required by contract. The defendants allege in defence that they were persuaded to buy the land under representations that it was good oil territory, an allegation which afterwards proved to be false. On trial.

MERITED PROMOTION.—It gives us great pleasure to state that our townsman, Brevet Brigadier General James A. Ekin, U. S. V., has been appointed a Deputy Quartermaster General, with the lineal rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular service. General Ekin has proven himself one of the most faithful, courteous and efficient of our public officers, and his promotion will be appreciated by the citizens of Allegheny county, who know him so well, as a recognition of his laborious services in directing one of the most responsible divisions of the Quartermaster's Department, during the most critical period of the rebellion.

MEETS TO-NIGHT.—A special meeting of the Allegheny Soldiers' League will be held at their Hall, on Water street, this (Tuesday) evening. Important business will be transacted.

Presentation to Sheriff Stewart.

Sheriff Stewart, whom we shall hereafter have to designate as ex-Sheriff, was yesterday made the recipient of a splendid gold watch and chain by the members of the Pittsburgh bar, on the occasion of his retirement from office. The following correspondence passed between the parties:

PITTSBURGH, December 3, 1866.

To JOHN H. STEWART, ESQ.—Dear Sir.—The undersigned, members of the Pittsburgh Bar, desire, on your retirement from the difficult and responsible office which you have filled for the last three years, to express their high sense of the diligence, uprightness and courtesy which have characterized your official conduct, and to beg your acceptance of the accompanying watch and chain in token of their regard for you personally and officially. Very respectfully,

Thos M Marshall,
S Schoyer,
S H Geyer,
W C Moreland,
A M Brown,
W C Aughinbaugh,
R S Morrison,
M W Acheson,
R B Carnahan,
T B Hamilton,
H Burgwin,
Jacob H Walter,
N Nelson,
Josiah Cohen,
B F Lucas,
S A & W S Purviance,
Wm Owens, Jr,
John Barton,
J J Siebeneck,
A R Miller,
C T Ewing,
L B Duff,
Thos H Hunter,
White & Slagle,
W B Cook,
David Reed,
C C Taylor,
S B W Gill,
F H Collier,
T M Bayne,
J K Kerr,
W B Negley,
Kirkpatrick & Mellon,
Geo Shiras, Jr,
D W & A S Bell,
Samuel B Cluley,
H S McCullogh.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, December 3d, 1866.

To Messrs. T. M. Marshall, S. Schoyer, S. H. Geyer and others:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PITTSBURGH BAR: You have flanked me and taken me by surprise. I accept your kind and flattering testimonial of friendship and thank you kindly. It is a source of much pleasure to me that my humble endeavors to discharge my duty meets with your approval, and I hope that the same kind feeling may continue to exist until time shall be no more.

Your truly, JOHN H. STEWART.

The testimonial is a very elegant and valuable one, and was gotten up in excellent taste at the establishment of Mr. Will. T. Wiley.

A Valuable Hint to Wholesale and Retail Spice Dealers.

The establishment of a first-class spice mill was long needed until the Iron City Spice Mills were started and carried on so successfully. This deservedly popular mill has recently changed hands, and is now the property of Messrs. Strickler & Morledge, both of whom have had long experience in the business, and will materially increase the reputation of the Iron City Spice Mills as long as it continues under their management. One of the most important features about their business is the scrupulous regard these gentlemen have for their word. When they tell you that they will furnish you with pure spices you may set it down as a literal fact that you will receive from them the purest spices the market affords. Another is, that they give their personal attention to the manufacture of every article of spice which leaves their establishment, all of which they warrant to be the best that can be obtained in this market. The mills have undergone a decided improvement since Messrs. Strickler & Morledge have taken possession. New machinery has been introduced, and other facilities secured for supplying the constantly increasing demand for their manufactures. Their brands of Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, &c., &c., under the former management were always the favorites with wholesale and retail dealers, and since Messrs. Strickler & Morledge have now brought their valuable experience and personal supervision to the manufacture of these articles so essential to every household, the preference for them has become very marked, and naturally enough the demand has become correspondingly greater. They give particular attention to roasting coffee and ground nuts, and to the chopping of feed. In this department of their business they excel all other establishments, having the finest facilities for the work and giving the greatest satisfaction. They also deal extensively in choice rye flour and corn meal, which they supply to retail dealers at the most reasonable of prices. From personal acquaintance with the firm we can cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of the community. They do not retail, but supply most of the first class retail dealers of the two cities. Mr. R. J. Baxter, formerly with the "Congress Mills," is now permanently connected with the Iron City Spice Mills.

A Speaking Likeness

Of a well-known citizen, may be seen in the window of J. J. Gillespie, Wood street. We will not say who this portrait represents; whoever fails to recognize it at the first glance would not be enlightened if we should name the person.

The portrait was painted by Jasper Lawman, Esq., one of our very best native artists. We regret exceedingly to learn that, after finishing up his present engagements, Mr. Lawman purposes removing to New York, where he sees promise of better appreciation of his excellent work. Why is it that we have sent away from Pittsburgh so many fine landscape and portrait painters, the support to this art being so unremunerative here.

Those who desire to avail themselves of Mr. Lawman's talent should visit his rooms, Fourth street, between Wood and Market, at an early day, as he will positively leave the city within a month or so, at furthest.

WAS NOT SWORN IN.—The Legislature, at its recent session, having changed the return day of the Court of Common Pleas from the fourth to the first Monday of December, Mr. Cluley, Sheriff elect, at the request of the Judges of the Court, consented to postpone his inauguration into office for a few days, in order to afford Sheriff Stewart an opportunity to arrange his business and furnish titles to property sold by him yesterday. Mr. Cluley will probably be inducted into office on Wednesday morning. It is understood that Mr. Stewart will be retained as Deputy Sheriff.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near the Sharpsburg bridge, on Sunday morning, was identified as that of Amaziah Stewart, a resident of this city, and an employee at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The deceased had visited Tarentum on Sunday, and it is supposed that he was run over while returning to this city. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves two small children in a destitute condition.

LECTURE BY REV. C. A. DICKEY.—The eloquent young pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, Rev. Charles A. Dickey, will deliver a lecture in the Fifth U. P. Church of this city, corner of Washington and Webster streets, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. The subject of Mr. Dickey's lecture is "Aim and Success," and was delivered some time ago at Westminster College before a large and intelligent audience. It is said to be well worth hearing.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Hampton.

This Court was occupied yesterday in trying the case of Maria J. Hays vs. Arthurs, Rogers & Co., an action to establish the ownership of property. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

ALF. HOWARD, the great violinist, is in the city.

DON'T WAIT.—If you want a Sewing Machine, one that will last you forever and always give you satisfaction, don't wait, but go at once to Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street, and get one. Recollect that they are agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the best made, and sell them at manufacturers' prices.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

The Grand Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is best to do? Reason teaches as the answer:

BUILD UP YOUR MAN.

Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonics

AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent Invigorator and Corrective. Sold everywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 27, 1865.*

DIED:

McVAY—At 1 P. M., Sunday, December 2d, 1866, IRA BUTLER McVAY, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Funeral at 10 A. M., TUESDAY, December 4th, from his late residence, South Pittsburgh, opposite the Public School.

WOODS—On Saturday night, December 1st, at 12 o'clock, JEREMINIA NORTON, infant daughter of John McQ. and Jereminia Woods.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 198 Second street.

McDONNELL—Monday evening, 3d inst., MARY, eldest daughter of James and Ellen McDonnell, aged eight years and four months.

The funeral will take place WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Residence, No. 20 Federal street, Pittsburgh.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT PRESCRIPTION STAND, with modern Fixtures, situated on one of the principal streets of this city, for sale cheap. The owner is engaged in another business. Address, giving name, PITTSBURGH P. O., Box No. 817.

THREE CARS

POTATOES, in Store;
Two do. MIDDLINGS, arriving.

W. D. PATTERSON,
380 and 382 PENN STREET.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager..................WM. HENDERSON.

Second Night of the Inimitable

YANKEE LOCKE! YANKEE LOCKE!
YANKEE LOCKE!

Who will appear in two characters.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the favorite Drama of

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

Overture..................Selected..................Orchestra.

To conclude with the

FOREST ROSE.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand Family Matinee.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ELIZABETH MEEK, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the Estate, will present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make payment to
ELIZA GEORHING, Administratrix,
Spring Garden Hill, or my Attorney,
TH THOS. M. MARSHALL.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
1e4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, December 3d, 1866.

The noon quotations of the New York Stock Board as received at S. S. Bryan's rooms, do not show much change from the closing rates of Saturday. Later quotations show in some of the railway list a heavy advance. The market has no doubt been stimulated by the knowledge of the tone and policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, which by this time is known in leading financial circles. From a mere glimpse at this by far the most important of all the State papers, and, coming from that eminent public functionary, Sec'y McCulloch, is invested with still greater authoritative force. We find there is nothing that is calculated to impart the least uneasiness in business circles; but, on the contrary, it will serve to strengthen and steady every interest in the various departments of trade, and whatever forebodings of injury that was predicted, by some writers, would follow the publication of this report, will be happily dissipated by its perusal.

—The following are the quotations received at half past eleven this forenoon:

Gold	141⅜
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112¾
" 5-20's	108⅜
" 5-20's 1865	108⅜
" " new issues	107⅛
" 1st series 7-30's	105⅝
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105⅜
Michigan Southern	81½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	105⅛
Erie	71⅞
W. U. Telegraph Co	47
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	46⅞
Reading	112⅜
Gregory	9 37
Quartz Hill	3 00
Corydon	3 12
Smith & Parmelee	8 63
Hoffman	26
Keystone	08
Nye	

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, December 1st:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 26	$396,256 71	$76,186 70
November 27	299,565 58	56,518 63
November 28	255,257 31	69,237 05
November 30	439,954 40	93,102 83
December 1	396,240 29	75,378 16
Total	$1,766,274 29	$361,423 27

—There was no movement in our local stock market that would indicate any quotable change. Bank stocks are held at full prices. County Compromise Fives are offered at 75, ex-coupon, but there are no takers at that rate.

—Money is in good demand, but there is no pressure for loans. The market is rather quiet, but a great change may take place soon, which will increase the demand for loans, and then the rates of interest will rule as high as ever.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, December 4, 1866.

Business yesterday was not very active, the sales made being on a limited scale, merely to supply the wants of the local trade. Dealers, generally speaking, do not appear to have much confidence in the prices demanded for the leading articles. The result is they purchase sparingly. Flour was heavy, with more sellers than buyers. As a general thing, they refuse to make any further concessions to make sales. Grain remains in a very unsettled condition, the supply exceeding the demand. Prices were very irregular. Provisions were dull, with a declining tendency. The market contains an abundant supply, with the advantages on the side of purchasers. Groceries—The market for some days has been in an unsettled condition, owing to the fluctuations in gold in the Eastern cities. Our dealers have a good supply on hand. Hops—The market has ruled firm and steady with an upward tendency in prices. The receipts have fallen off, and were unusually low for some time past, thereby increasing the confidence of holders. Butter—The market continues dull, with a limited demand. Prices tend downward. The supply exceeds the demand. Cheese—Market heavy, but prices have undergone no alteration.

The Boston *Bulletin* notices a decidedly better feeling in merchandise markets than last noted. The incipient panic has been nipped in the bud by the reaction in gold and returning ease in the money market and holders of stocks breath more freely and are less inclined to press sales. Prices of most staple articles continue unsettled and nominal in the absence of large transactions, but the tendency in most cases is to a recovery. The events of the past two weeks however, will serve to increase the caution of buyers as to encumbering themselves with stocks not wanted for immediate use, and also that of sellers in regard to an undue extension of credits.

The receipts of flour, in Boston, for the past week have been large, but exhibit a falling off as compared with those of the week previous. They foot up an aggregate of 41,146 bbls, and include some lots *en route* for the Eastern markets. Western superfine is nominal at $8 50a9 25, common extra $10 00a11 25, medium extra and bakers brands, $11 50a12 50, good and choice Ohio, Michigan and Genesee, $13 00a14 50, St. Louis medium and good, $13 00a15 00, choice and fancy brands do, $15 50a17 00 P bbl. The *Bulletin* remarks that there is absolutely no flour market to record for the past week, and in the absence of transactions, no reliable quotations can be given. The trade are entirely out of the market, waiting for matters to settle down on some recognized basis. But at present nobody wants to buy, either on speculation or for consumption, while holders, on the other hand are at a loss to name prices, and simply invite proposals.

The stocks of common grades are now very large and rapidly accumulating, and the downward tendency for these continues strong. But the choice winter wheat brands are not at present, nor likely to be in excess of the requirements of consumption, and hence are held at relatively high rates. Holders of these are not inclined to press sales at a material concession though the large decline in other grades must of course force them down somewhat.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply with a fair local and shipping demand; sales 250 bbls, in lots, at prices ranging from $2 50 3 00@3 25 per bbl.

ASHES—Were in fair demand for manufacturing purposes; we note sales as follows: Soda Ash, common, 20 tons, 6@6¼c, Refined, 10 tons, 6½c. Pearls—Sales 10 tons 14c.

PIG LEAD—Prices have declined, with sales 300 pigs Galena, 11c.

CRANBERRIES—Former prices were well sustained; sales 16 bbls of cultivated at $20 per bbl.

HOPS—The market for some time has ruled firm. Prices have an upward tendency, owing to the falling off in receipts and the limited supply on the market. Prices range from 55@60c for common to fair, and 65@70c for prime to fancy, the latter being the outside prices.

FEED—We continue to notice a firm market, with an active demand; sales 2 cars middlings, at $1 85@1 90.

LARD OIL—Prices have further declined. The supply exceeds the demand. We note sales 45 bbls No 1, at $1 30 per gallon, and 10 bbls No. 2 at $1@$1 10.

LARD—Dull. We notice sales of 10 bbls Leaf at 14½c per lb.

EGGS—The high prices have improved the receipts. Prices are looking down, with sales to a moderate extent at 35@36c.

BUTTER—Dull, with a good supply in the market. We note sales of roll at 35@40c.

BEANS—Small sales of new white were reported at $2 50 per bushel.

SORGHUM—The receipts are on the increase. Sales 15 barrels at 55c per gallon.

CHEESE—Dull. The receipts have fallen off. The nominal rates were: Western Reserve, 18c, Hamburg, 18½c, Goshen 19@20c.

GRAIN—The market remains in an unsettled condition, with a fair demand for certain descriptions, whilst others were neglected. Rye—sales 2 cars prime, delivered, $1 35 per bushel. Wheat—sales 1 car No. 1 Chicago Spring, on track, $2 60, other sales were made at lower prices. Oats dull. We quote nominally at 45@48c, first hands, and the usual advance from store. Barley was not inquired for. Corn dull. Sales 700 bushels new ear at 62@65c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Dealers confined their purchases to lots to meet the immediate wants of consumers. We note sales of 100 barrels Ford's, $12 00; 100 berrels Jenkins's Lilly, $12 50; 100 barrels, a common grade, $11 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—Sales of yellow at $2 20 per cwt. Sales of white at $4 50 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, December 4, 1866.

Business in the oil way was not very brisk yesterday; dealers were disposed to wait and read the President's Message before purchasing to any extent. The result was we have but few sales to record; prices, however, have undergone no change—the rates that were current on Saturday would answer on the present occasion. The sales of Crude were 2,500 bbls, a portion of which was sold to an Eastern dealer and was placed on the cars. The receipts during the same period were 5,624 bbls. The river to Oil City continues in excellent boating order. The Allegheny River Navigation Company are sending out a packet daily.

CRUDE—The sales were as follows: 500 bbls Smith's Ferry Oil, free on cars, bbls included, 15c; 2,000 bbls Allegheny bulk oil at 9¼c; other lots were under negotiation.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive; dealers manifested but little disposition to operate. The sales were unusually light, viz: 500 bbls bonded Philadelphia Immediate, 32½c. Free Oil—Sales 50 bbls light straw to white, 47@48c; 50 bbls do standard white at 50c per gal.

The Boston market continues much depressed, with the supply in excess of the demand, and, according to the *Bulletin* the export trade mostly suspended. Many speculative lots have been thrown upon the market, during the late financial and commercial disturbance, which had the effect to knock down prices and embarrass the regular trade. We quote crude petroleum dull and nominal at 24@25c; refined is lower at 35@38c in bond, and 55@58c to the home trade, including Western and Boston, the outside rate for Kerosene. Naptha is selling at a range of 20@30c per gallon, as to gravity.

In New York Crude has declined ½@1 cent since our last, says the *Commercial List*, and the market closes dull at 14 cents in bulk, and 21c in barrels, in shipping order. The sales are 4,500 barrels, 40@47 gravity, in bulk, at 14@15c, and 1,500 do, in shipping order, at 21c; 800 do, low gravity, 15@16c in bulk, and 23c in barrels, 500 do; 40@47 gravity, for December, 23c, B O. Refined in bond has also declined, and some few contracts have been filled at the decline but the market generally is dull, and prices have a still downward tendency; sales 300 bbls L S at 30½c; 250 do prime L S to W, low test, 29c; 500 do, full test, 33c; and 7000 do S W at 33@34c, closing at 33@33½c for S W, and 33c for prime L S to W; 2000 do S W, for December, at 35½c B O; 1000 do, for January, 36½c, B O; and 1000 do, for February, 36c, B O. Free dull, and we hear of no sales.

Received at New York since 1st January—		
1866	bbls 993,772	1865. bbls 540,222
Exports same time—	1866.	1865.
From New York	galls 31,615,561	12,883,280
Other Ports	" 28,729,418	14,004,978
Total	galls 60,344,979	26,888,258
Same time 1864		galls 30,262,020
" " 1863		" 26,070,569

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Brewer, Burk & Co	29	W. H. Byram	19
Barbour & Co	37	A. Wilson	52
G. Parker	19	N. Ref & S. Co	113
Barbour & Smithson	430	D. M. Edgerton	1,100
Mawhinny	466	J. Wilkins	70
Fisher	3,600		
Total			5,624

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Cotton, 33½a35c, for middling uplands. Flour without decided change; extra State, $9 55a10 25; R. H. O. $10a11 25; trade brands, $11 30a12 30. Southern flour dull and drooping, at $11 25a12 75 for common, $12 85a16 60 for fancy and extra. Wheat dull and nominally lower; No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 23; choice No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 35. Oats more steady at 61a63c for Chicago and Milwaukee; 65a65½c for choice Ohio, the latter for extra. Corn is higher, with scarcely so much doing; $1 18 for shipping mixed western in store, and $1 20 afloat, closing dull. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and dull, at $21 50a21 75 for new mess; $21 06 a21 31, regular and cash, closing at $21 00 regular for old mess, and $19 00a19 50 for prime; also, 2500 bbls new mess for December and January, seller and buyer, at $20 90a21 50. Beef heavy at previous prices. Beef Hams heavy at 25a30c. Bacon heavy, 11½c for Cumberland cut, and 12a12½c for short ribbed. Cut Meats heavy at 9a10½c for shoulders and 12a13½c for hams. Dressed Hogs lower at 8½a9½c for western. Lard a shade easier at 12a13½c, and small lots at 13¾a13⅞c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and heavy at 21c for Crude, and 32½a35 for refined in bond.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 3, 1866.

The weather is wet and business, all kinds, is extremely dull. The demand for money is chiefly from parties carrying large stocks of produce and merchandize. In the grain market, in some instances, higher prices are realized.

FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

WHEAT—Dull and without change; sales No. 1 at $2 00@2 06, and in a favorable locality at $2 10; No. 2, $1 81@1 90.

CORN—Opened firm and advanced 3c, but the advance was not maintained, and prices fell 1c; sales at 81@84c for No. 1 and 78@79c for No. 2.

MESS PORK—Sold at $18 50@19 for cash, and sellers' option, all December and January. Dressed hogs are arriving more freely.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140⅞@141.

NEW YORK, December 3—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

The *Express*, in its fourth edition money article says: The week opens with an increased ease in money. Call loans may be quoted at 5@6 per cent., with more business at the lower rates. There have been, however, some transactions at 4 per cent. on Governments. Prime paper is current at 6@7 per cent.

GOLD

Closed up at 140⅞@141.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady at 109½@109¾ for prime bankers at 60 days, and 110¼@110½ for short sight. There is no change in the Continental rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were a fraction firmer towards the close of the day. The following were the closing prices: Registered 1881, 112½a112¾; coupons 1881, 112¾a113⅛; 5-20s registered 1862, 106⅝a106⅞; 5-20 coupons, 1862, 108⅜a108⅝; 5-20 coupons, 1864 106⅜a106⅝; 5-20 coupons 1865, 107¼a107⅜; 5-20 do 1865, January and July, 108⅛a108⅜; 10-40 registered, 99¾a100; 10-40 coupons, 99¾a100⅛; August 7-30s, 105⅜a105⅝; June 7-30s, 105⅜a105⅝; July 7-30s, 105⅜a105⅝; June compounds 1864, 116; July do, 115½; August do, 115; October do, 114; December do, 113; May do 1865, 111½; August do, 110¼; September do, 110; October do, 109¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was stronger at the last open board, and there was a general improvement in prices. The following were the closing quotations at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29⅝a29⅞; New York Central, 113¾a113⅞; Erie, 72⅜a72½; Reading, 112⅜a112½; Michigan Southern, 82½a82¾.

THE MINING SHARES

Are quiet and firm. Oak Hill, 100; People's Gold and Silver, 175; Quartz Hill, 300; Long Island Peat, 405; Bennehoff Run 500; Rynd Farm, 25; Aldine, 110; do, 115; American Flag, 195; Benton, 135; Burroughs, 40; Consolidated Gregory Gold, 955; do, 999; Corydon, 310; Gunnell Gold, 95; Hope Gold, 95; Davidson Copper, 95; Walkill Lead, 150; Ayers Mill and Manufacturing, 42.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Money easy and steady at 5 and 6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109a109⅝. Government stocks a shade firmer. Gold lower opened at 141, advancing to 141⅜, and closing at 140⅞. Freights to Liverpool firmer at 5d for oats, and 5½d for barley and wheat per sack. Stocks—Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Northwestern preferred, 69; Illinois Central, 118⅜; Michigan Southern 82; Reading, 112⅜; New York Central, 115⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 47; 5-20 coupons, '64, 106⅝; do do '65, new issue, 108⅝; 7-30s second, 105¼.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Beeves—The supply for the week is 5,059 head; previous week, 6,128, a decrease of 1,069. Except for the primest cattle, 15c per lb was the market price. After this week there will be a market on Thursdays and Fridays, at the National yards. No improvement in milch Cows, good to extra good ranging $85a100. Veal calves brought from 8 to 13½c, according to quality. Sheep and Lambs sold at 5a8c. Swine, live weight, sold at $6 50a7 per hundred dressed, per pound, 8½a9c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn lower and drooping; sales at 85a90c for old; 75a85c for new. Oats buoyant. Provisions dull and unchanged. Hogs firm at $5 50a6 40 gross.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—Flour very dull at $9 25a10 00. Whisky steady. Hogs opened higher, but closed dull at $5 75, gross; receipts 3,700. Mess Pork dull at $19 50. Lard dull. Gold 140.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; F Sellers & Co, 1,244 bacon hams, 10 tierces hams; W P Beck & Co, 29 bbls apples; Kell & Rickhart, 2 kegs apple butter, 2 barrels cider, 5 half do do; McWhinney & Hare, 2 bbls apples; Graff, Byers & Dull, 98 old car wheels; Godfrey & Clark, 21 sacks rags; Adams, Son & Co, 400 bundles staves; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl sugar; L H Voigt & Co, 19 sacks hickory nuts; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 1 bbl cider; C Slade, 10½ dozen brooms; T S McMillin, 2 bbls cider; J Graff & Co, 240 dozen shovel handles; Stein Bros, 1 box clothing; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 3 boxes hardware; J Woods, Son & Co, 6 cars pig iron; Raiya & Robinson, 3 cars staves; Beckham & Long, 1 washing machine; Logan & Gregg, 1 box hardware; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 150 bdls paper; J B Scranton & Co, 10 doz brooms; C P Markle & Co, 28 sacks rags; J A McGuire, 1 box tobacco; J N Mason, 40 barrels apples; C C Baisley, 5 tierces lard; Schomaker & Lang, 20 kegs lard; W H Garrard & Son, 185 sacks barley; Carson, Dardington & Co, 200 sacks barley; Graff & Reiter, 1 bbl apple butter; J Gangwisch, 45 sacks barley; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 2 cars barley; Beakley & Bro, 1 do do; H. Rea, Jr, 1 car corn.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Popp, Baker & Co, 102 g s hides; S M Cummings, 3 barrels merchandise; James McBrier, 1 car shingles; C C Boyle & Co, 1 car shingles; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car middlings; Lutz & Walz, 214 sacks barley; M Weil, 183 sacks barley; A Proudfoot, 4 dozen brooms; John C Stuft, 2 dozen brooms; G Shameker, 200 bbls cider; M Weil, 2 bbls apples; W M Bell, 3 boxes potatoes; Wylie, 163 bags barley, 2 bags bags.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W D Patterson, 123 sacks potatoes, 50 bbls flour; L H Voigt & Co, 117 bbls potatoes, 117 do do, 27 sks hickory nuts, 119 bbls apples, 15 sacks flaxseed, 1 bundle bags; W J Steel & Bro, 119 sacks potatoes; Cook, Bros & Co, 55 bbls apples; Millinger & Bidwell, 1 car lumber; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; W H Boardman, 70 bbls cider; Singer, Nimick & Co, 245 billets iron; Anderson, Cook & Co, 10 bbls scrap steel, 1 cask, 12 bnds do; T M Howe, 12 bbls stamp copper; J Grant, 50 rolls roofing; Rhoenberger & Blair, 10 cars iron ore; McKnight, Porter & Co, 10 cars iron ore; J Hall & Co, 1 plow castings; W A McClurg, 15 boxes yeast; J F Loebler, 4 iron levers, 2 boxes iron, 2 bbls do; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 1 tub lard, 1 half bbl butter, 3 sacks onions, 1 barrel dried corn, 5 bbls apples, 1 keg apple butter; Philliet Feern, 4 bbls cider; J C Budum, 11 sacks do do; Hair & Woods, 12 sacks hickory nuts; Pettit & Nesson, 20 bbls apples; Harbaugh & Smithson, 50 barrels crude oil; Brown & Wagoner, 1 car brick; C Hess, 1 car oats; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 6 casks potash; G S Hughes, 1 cask cider, 1 barrel apples, 1 box sundries; Cadman, Crawford & Co, 1 bx old copper; J H & W C Breland, 4 boxes shoes; T C Jenkins, 3 bbls butter; H Riddle, 2 bbls eggs; W P Beck & Co, 3 packages sundries; J K Duff, 6 bbls apples; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 4 cars cryolite; Beggs & Lindsay, 30 pieces marble; F W Gerdes, 10 bbls glue.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Fred Schids, 1 car barley; Graff & Reiter, 9 barrels eggs; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 17 half bbls butter, 1 kg lard, 1 bbl eggs; M W Rankin, 4 bbls butter and eggs; C C Baisley, 1 bbl eggs; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 13 sacks corn; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; E H Myers & Co, 100 bbls flour; Samuel Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 100 do do; Allegheny Fertilizing Co, 2 cars bone dust; J & W Fairly, 2 cars corn.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

M Rush, 5 barrels crackers; J Savage & Co, 4 do do; Loppy & Weise, 1 car bark; Gust Hahn, 12 bundles hides and pelts; Wm McCully & Co, 1 car sand; Mr Wilson, 1 bbl tallow; W F Armstrong, 45 bundles sheet iron; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 25 coils rope, 3 packages cord; Bryce, Walker & Co, 1 car stone; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 12 sacks flaxseed.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Stout, 2 sacks buckwheat flour, 1 firkin butter, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Bingham, 31 sacks barley; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1 car sal soda; Schomaker & Lang, 7 bbls flour; W J Woodward, 1 car stone; J Irwin, 1 car carboys; Bricker & Co, 17 sacks corn meal; J F Finch, 50 sks rye; Monongahela House, 8 packages marketing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail.

R C Schmerts, 169 boxes glass; E Riggs, 18 sks oats; W Price, 7,500 feet lumber; L H Voigt & Co, 2 packages eggs and butter; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 bx butter; Schomaker & Lang, 92 sacks oats; Thomas Musgrave, 161 oil barrels; Wm Clayton, 50 new kegs; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 1 bale batting, 1 small package; W McElroy, 2 packages eggs; Stamm & Illig, 26 bales hay; Mr Bryson, 3,500 feet lumber.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER ARGOSY.—Jas Banney, Jr, 703 empty oil barrels; C C Baisley, 10 bbls lard oil; Clarke & Co, 3 hhds tobacco, 2 bxs mdse, 14 bags feathers, 967 bbls flour, 393 sks shipstuff; A W Frank, 2 bxs broken glass; Ed Heazelton, 15 bxs and 10 hf bxs candles; Lewis & McClure, 20 half boxes candles; Naser & Hancock, 1 bx mdse; Pennsylvania Salt Co, 5 bbls lard oil; Park, Painter & Co, 42 bales cotton; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 8 bbls lard oil; Jas Wood & Co, 4 bbls lard oil; Steineke & Co, 1 bx mdse.

FURNITURE.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have a Suit of Nine Rooms,
Elegantly Carpeted,
And Furnished Complete, as
PARLORS AND CHAMBERS.

Purchasers can see how a suit of Furniture will appear in their house, and can from these rooms, make a better selection than they can from Furniture promiscuously placed in large warerooms. no24-rm

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable
FURNITURE.
All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no5

W. J. MYERS.........W. C. HOPPER.........C. A. M. MYERS.
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Bulger.)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. se1-YM

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
se13-Y-m

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ap16-6m

DON'T BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Gallatin	Carlisle	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Fayette	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.
Argosy	Vandergriff	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlisle	Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Pearless	Williams	Oil City.
Emma Graham		Gallipolis.
Silver Lake No. 4	Todd	Ironton.

River and Oil at Oil City.

[Per Merchants National Telegraph Line.]
Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 3.—River, five feet four inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool. Oil market dull.

Allegheny River.

FRANKLIN, PA., December 3, 1866.—River at Franklin, 62 inches and falling; at Oil City, 58 inches and falling; at Oleopolis, 74 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

Louisville River Report.

LOUISVILLE, December 3.—River rising slowly, with 9½ feet water in the canal. Business very dull, owing to the rainy weather.

Our River Correspondence.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Maggie Hays leaves here to-night with 450 tons and engagements at Ironton for 40 tons. Have 25 tons way freight and 25 passengers. Will arrive Sunday. All well. HUDSON.

THE RIVER.—Last evening, at twilight, the marks on the pier indicated nine feet six inches and falling. The weather was decidedly pleasant for the season.

THE steamer Leonidas left Cincinnati for this port, on Saturday, with a good trip.

THE Maggie Hays is on the way up with 450 tons for this port.

THE new steamer Glendale left Cincinnati for St. Louis, on Saturday, with a good trip.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Hamilton. She leaves at noon. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

BOATS IN PORT.—Argosy, Petrolia, Yorktown, Leni Leoti, Kate Robinson, Belle Vernon, Importer, Arabian, Kenton, Pine Grove, Delaware, Forest City, Lorena, Ida Rees.

THE light draught steamer J. L. Graham, Captain Rayburn, is receiving for Clarksville and Nashville, and will be the first boat to leave for that port.

ANOTHER FAST RUN.—The Argosy, Captain Vandergriff, was in again on time. She arrived last evening with a good trip. Her manifest will be found in our import column. She will return to Cincinnati on Wednesday, at noon.

THE first class passenger steamer Waunanita, Captain Thomas Shuman, in announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesday. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat stands A No. 1.

THE fine packet Ida Rees, Captain Joseph Brown, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, on Tuesday. Since her last trip she has undergone complete repairs, and has been furnished with an upper cabin, presenting a handsome appearance.

THE fine packet Kate Robinson, Capt. R. Robinson, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. She loads in turn after the Kenton, who has the principal portion of her cargo on board. The "Katie" is an excellent boat, and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found.

THE Express Line packet Importer, Captain John Noss, leaves this day positively for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for the trade; has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers. Don't forget she leaves to-day.

THE fine passenger steamer Pine Grove, Captain J. W. Anawalt, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville on Monday at 4 P. M. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. During the entire season this boat has made regular trips to Louisville direct. We take pleasure in recomending boat and officers.

THE first class passenger steamer Belle Vernon, John J. Darragh, commander, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for the trade, and is one of the best boats of her class, and admirably adapted for the trade. Passengers who have traveled with Captain Darragh, speak in flattering terms of the Belle Vernon appointments. The Captain being a practical man understands his duty in all its various departments. The first clerk is our old friends W. F. Blackstock, an officer who stands at the head of the profession. Wednesday has been selected as the day of departure.

THE first class passenger packet "Kenton," Capt. F. Marratta has the principal portion of her cargo on board for Memphis and New Orleans. The Kenton is one of the best steamers of her class afloat. She makes her trips with regularity and dispatch. Passengers who have traveled in this packet speak in flattering terms of her appointments. It could not be otherwise, so long as our friend Dunlap does the honors in the office. If you have any notion of visiting the South, don't forget the Kenton, Captain Marratta. This is just the time for an excursion of this kind.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE
Stave and Lumber Co.,
Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address
C. H. ORTH, Supt.,
sep5-tf CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of
TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.
Orders respectfully solicited.
P. HAYDEN,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way,
se5-ym Pittsburgh.

JAMES M. RITER,
STEAMBOAT OUTFIT
AND
REPAIR SHOP,
Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c.
All work guaranteed. T.Th.S

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR...HERMAN T. KNAKE...WM. L. BUETTLER
Barr, Knake & Buettler
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
AND
MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

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SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER
CALENDARS AND REGULATORS,
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
oc6-RM PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILL T. WILEY,
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,
WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oc12 Tu.Th.S

SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
NO. 49 FEDERAL ST., bet. Lacock & Robinson,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oc25-ym Tu,Th,S

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, who are in need of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skilfully filling them with the most select material, and by giving them other proper treatment; thus preserving them for future uses and comfort in a ripe old age.
Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skilfully attended to and corrected.
Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skilfully administered to those who may desire them.
OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se15-tf

PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
no22-tf

F. SELLERS & CO.,
Lard Oil Manufacturers.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil.
We are now prepared to furnish at lowest prices and best quality,
Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil;
Extra Winter Strained No. 2 Lard Oil;
Pure Mill Grease;
Star Candles, Oleine Soap.
Our Lard Oil is Extra Winter and intended for Miners, Locomotives, &c. The No. 2 Oil is now cheaper than all mixed Oils, and is excellent for all Machinery. The Mill Grease is an excellent article, entirely pure Lard grease, and no mixture; is selling at the low rate of ten and a half cents (10½) per pound.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN..............Capt. R. R. ABRAMS,
ELECTOR..............Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M,
Wharfboat foot of Grant Street.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM,
no13-ym AGENT.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.
MONONGAHELA RIVER,
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva
(UNION LINE)
PACKET COMPANY
Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:
FAYETTE,..............CAPT. P. DONALDSON
TELEGRAPH..............CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN..............CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
GALLATIN..............CAPT. A. S. CARLILE
Packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. 2 p.m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.
The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 2 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.
Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.
Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.
The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.
Freights Received at all Hours.
NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.
For further particulars, inquire of
WM. McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line
1866. 1866.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
COMBINED,
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG
DAILY PACKET LINE
Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:
BAYARD..............GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI..............J. HAMILTON, Master
FOREST CITY..............JOHN GORDON, Master
DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.
STEAMER LENI LEOTI.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.
STEAMER FOREST CITY.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.
UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.
Leaves Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.
STEAMER LENI LEOTI.
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.
Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.
On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. au14

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.
1866.
NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,
FROM
St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.
One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minnehaha Falls.
Through receipts for freights and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, or steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis,
Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.
For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth
EVERY FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Cincinnati.
For Cincinnati,
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 12 M.
The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Capt. LOUIS VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
no3 BARNES & COLLINS, Agent.

For Cincinnati.
SATURDAY—AT 12 M.
The new splendid side wheel passenger steamer, QUICKSTEP, ——— SHOUSE, Commander, G. W. FLOYD, clerk, will run as a regular weekly packet, as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
se24 BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
Goes Through Without Reshipping.
WEDNESDAY, December 5—4 P. M.
The fine passenger steamer PINE GROVE, J. W. ANAWALT, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
TUESDAY, 4TH INST.
The splendid passenger steamer IDA REES, Captain J. BROWN, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Nashville.
For Clarksville and Nashville,
SATURDAY, December 8—4 P. M.
The fine packet J. L. GRAHAM, ——— RAYBURN, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH INST.
The splendid passenger steamer WAUANITA, T. SHUMAN, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

St. Louis Packets.
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, December 5—4 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer, BELLEVERNON, JOHN J. DARRAGH, Commander, W. F. Blackstock, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
Express Line.
TUESDAY, December 4—4 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer IMPORTER, JOHN NOSS, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Memphis and New Orleans.
For Memphis and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, December 8—4 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer, KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans,
THIS DAY, December 4.
The splendid passenger steamer KENTON, F. MARATTA, commander, Wm. Dunlap, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.
GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.
ALEX. NIMICK,
R. MILLER, Jr.,
JAMES McAULEY,
NATH'L HOLMES,
C. B. HERRON,
C. W. RICKETSON,
JAMES P. HANNA,
ANDREW ACKLEY,
ALEXANDER SPEER,
DAVID M. LONG,
REES J. THOMAS,
CHARLES J. CLARKE,
JOHN R. McCUNE,
WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
de24-ly

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS,
JOHN WATT,
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FRANK S. BISSELL,
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Capt. JAMES MILLER,
SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
Capt. J. L. RHODES,
WM. VANKIRK,
JAS. D. VERNER,
C. HANSON LOVE,
CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
WM. BAGALEY,
JAMES PARK, JR.,
W. G. JOHNSTON,
B. F. JONES,
SAMUEL REA,
JOSHUA RHODES,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
S. M. KIER.
JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES M. COOPER,
S. HARBAUGH,
J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
GEORGE BINGHAM,
WM. A. RODGERS.

PROPOSALS.

TOWING! TOWING!

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALL THE Salt towing of the Ohio River Salt Company, for the year 1867, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867.
The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish the Floats and Barges loaded.
The party towing to receive the barges at the Furnace landing on the Ohio river to tow, pay lock fees, wharfage and other expenses, unload the barges and return them to Furnaces.
In making bids, the parties will give the rate for each size barrel to the following points:
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Madison, Ind.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Jeffersonville, Ind.,
New Albany, Ind.,
Evansville, Ind.,
Paducah, Ky.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Clarksville, Tenn.,
Columbus, Ky.,
Cairo, Ill.,
Quincy, Ill.,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Alton, Ill.
Any party who may be awarded the contract, will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to refuse any or all the proposals, if they see proper.
The proposals will be sealed and addressed to
HON. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio,
Ohio River Salt Company.
R. R. HUDSON, Secretary. no19-td

GROCERIES, &C.

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
FLOUR,
GRAIN and PRODUCE on hand and for sale.
no13 No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

700 Bxs. GOSHEN CHEESE.
50 BXS. CRAWFORD CO. CHEESE,
25 KEGS PRIME LARD.
In store and for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
no1-TTM No. 112 and 114 Second street.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
J. K. SMITH & CO.
se8-YM

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THE REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Odd Fellows' Hall.)
No. 64 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened. It is centrally located in the commercial portion of the city of Pittsburgh, and is within easy access of all the Railroad and Steamboat Depots. It is newly furnished throughout, and is one of the most comfortable and desirable Hotels in the country. The
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Is bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Worsley has an extended acquaintance with the wants of the traveling and local public, and personally superintends the entire establishment. He is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
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